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A GREAT NATION.

The President's Annual Review of the United States Government.

NEEDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Figures and Recommendations from the Various Departments — Foreign Affairs—A Warning to Chili — Election Dangers.

The following outline will be found useful for purposes of reference or for those who wish to read the opinions of the president on any particular subject.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the secretary of the treasury and the attorney-general made directly to congress, furnish a comprehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to internal affairs. It would be of great advantage if these reports would have an attentive perusal by every member of congress and by all who take an interest in public affairs. Such a perusal could not fail to excite a higher appreciation of the vast labor and conscientious efforts which are given to the conduct of our civil administration. The reports will, I believe, show that every question has been approached, considered and decided from the standpoint of public duty and upon considerations affecting the public interests alone. Again I invite the attention of congress to every branch of the service.

State Department.

The work of the state department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the tariff law with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definite trade arrangements of great value will be included.

THE BEHRING SEALS.

In view of the reports which had been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Behring sea, I deemed it wise to propose to her majesty's government in February last that an agreement for a closed season should be made, pending the negotiations for arbitration, which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. After much correspondence and delays for which this government was not responsible, an agreement was reached and signed on the 15th of June by which Great Britain undertook from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in the Behring Sea and the government of the United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against sealing and to limit the catch by the fur seal company upon the islands to 7500 skins. If this agreement could have been reached earlier in response to the strenuous endeavors of this government, it would have been more effective, but coming as late as it did it unquestionably resulted in greatly diminishing the destruction of seals by the Canadian sealers. In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by her majesty's government for the adjustment of the long pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this government have been agreed upon and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention. In view of the advanced position which this government has taken upon the subject of international arbitration, this renewed expression of our adherence to this method for the settlement of disputes such as have arisen in the Behring sea will, I doubt not, meet with the concurrence of congress.

BOUNDARY LINES.

Provision should be made for a joint demarcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States whenever required by the increasing border settlements and especially for the exact water boundary in the straits and rivers.

I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the boundary disputed between Great Britain and Venezuela, touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavailing. This government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encroachments on territories long under the administrative control of American states. The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amicable arbitration, where the rights of the respective parties rest as here on historic facts, readily ascertainable.

RECIPROCITY.

The law of the last congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export and clothing the president with power to exclude foreign products from our market in case the country sending them should perpetuate unjust discrimination against any product of the United States, placed this government in a position to effectively urge the removal of such discrimination against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to inspected American pork products. The removal of the restriction in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the dangers, real or fancied, which had been previously urged. The department, our ministers abroad, and the secretary of agriculture, all co-operated with unflagging and intelligent zeal for the accomplishment of this great result. The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable reciprocal concessions in the consideration of the continued free importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived when this correspondence can be submitted to congress.

BRAZILIAN TROUBLES.

The recent political disturbances in the republic of Brazil have excited regret and solicitude. The information we possessed was too meager to enable us to form a satisfactory judgment of the causes leading to the temporary assumption of supreme power by President Fonseca; but this government did not fail to express to him its anxious solicitude for the peace of Brazil and for the maintenance of the free political institutions which had recently been established there, nor to offer our advice that great moderation should be observed in the case of parties and the contests for leadership. These counsels were received in the most friendly spirit and the latest information is that constitutional government has been re-established without bloodshed.

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by American citizens was a deplorable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disrespect to the government of Italy with which our relations were of the most friendly character. The fury of the mob was directed against those men as the supposed participants or accessories of the murder of a city officer. I do not allude to this as mitigating in any degree this offense against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grew out of it. It was at once represented by the Italian minister that several of those whose lives had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects and a demand was made for the punishment of the participants and for an indemnity to the families of those who were killed. It is to be regretted that the manner in which these claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the questions involved, but this may well be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the crime naturally evoked. The views of this government, as to its obligations to foreigners domiciled here, were fully stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair with a view to determining whether there were any circumstances that could, under such rules of duty as we had incited, create an obligation upon the United States. The temporary absence of a minister plenipotentiary at this capital has retarded the further correspondence. But it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable. Some suggestions growing out of this unhappy incident are worthy of the attention of congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in federal courts. This has not, however, been done and the federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of foreign citizens or for the punishment of injuries inflicted upon them. It seems to me to follow in this state of law that officers of the state charged with police and judicial powers in criminal cases must in the consideration of international questions growing out of such incidents be regarded in such a sense as to make this government answerable in case the United States has used its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights.

CHILI'S WAR.

The civil war in Chili, which began in January last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and no important armed collisions, until August 28, when the Congressional forces landed near Valparaiso and, after a bloody engagement, captured the city. President Balmaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost and a provisional government was speedily established by the victorious party. Our minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communication with this government as soon as it should have established its de facto character, which was done.

During the pending of this civil contest several indirect appeals were made to this government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their representatives. This was declined and the policy was pursued throughout which this government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon on the part of European nations.

THE ITATA INCIDENT.

The Itata, armed vessel, commanded by a naval officer of the insurgent fleet, manned by its sailors and with soldiers on board, was seized under process of the United States court at San Diego, Cal., for a violation of our neutrality laws. While in the custody of an officer of the court the vessel was forcibly wrested from his control and put to sea. It would have been inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of this government not to have insisted that the Itata should be returned to San Diego to abide the judgment of the court. This was so clear to the minds of the Congressional party, established at Iquique, that before the arrival of the Itata at that port the secretary of foreign relations of the provisional government notified Admiral Brown, commanding the United States naval forces, a communication from which the following is an extract:

"The provisional government has learned by cablegram of the Associated Press that the transport Itata, detained at San Diego by order of United States for taking on board munitions of war and in possession of the marshal, left the port carrying on board this officer, who was ancored at a point near the coast, and then continued her voyage. If this news be correct this government would deplore the conduct of the Itata, and as an evidence that it is not disposed to support or agree to the infraction of the laws the undersigned takes advantage of the personal relations you have been good enough to maintain with him since your arrival in this port to declare to you as soon as she is in reach of our orders this government will put the Itata with the arms and ammunitions she took on board in San Diego at the disposition of the United States."

A trial in the district court of the United States for the southern district of California has recently resulted in a decision holding, among other things, that inasmuch as the congressional party has not been recognized as a belligerent the acts done in its interest could not be a violation of our neutrality laws. From this judgment the United States has appealed, so that the consideration of the vessel is a matter of importance, but not that we may know what the present state of our laws is, for if this construction of the statute is correct, there is no obvious necessity for revision and amendment.

During the progress of the war in Chili this government offered its good offices to bring about a peaceful adjustment and it was at one time hoped that a good result might be reached, but in this we were disappointed. The instructions to our naval officers and to our minister at Santiago from the first to the last of this struggle enjoined upon them impartiality in treatment and absolute non-interference. I am sure that these instructions were observed, and that our representatives were always watchful to use their influence impartially in the interest of humanity and on more than one occasion successfully. We could not forget, however, that this government was in diplomatic relations with the then established government of Chili, as it is now in such relations with the successor of the government, and can quite sure that President Montt, who has under circumstances of promise for the peace of Chili, been installed as president of that republic, will not desire that in the unfortunate event of any revolt against his authority the policy of this government should be other than that which we have recently observed. No official complaint of the conduct of our minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this government, and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should have given credence to unfounded charges and complaints that manifestly had their origin in riva interests and in a wish to pervert the relations of the United States with Chili.

The collapse of the government of Balmaceda brought about a condition which is unfortunately too familiar in the history of the Central and South American states. With the overthrow of the Balmaceda government he and many of his councilors and officers became at once fugitives for their lives and appealed to the commanding officers of the foreign naval vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso and to the resident or foreign ministers at Santiago for asylum. This asylum was freely given, according to my information, by the naval vessels of several foreign powers and by several of the legations at Santiago. The American minister, as well as his colleagues, acting under the impulses of humanity, extended asylum to political refugees whose lives were in peril. I have not been willing to direct the surrender of such of these persons as are still in the American legation without suitable conditions. It is believed that the government of Chili is now in a position, in view of the precedents with which it has been connected, to broadly deny the right of asylum, and the correspondence in this case has far progressed any such denial. The treatment of our minister for a time was such as to call for a decided protest, and it was very gratifying to observe that unfriendly measures, which were undoubtedly the result of the prevailing excitement, were at once rescinded or suitably relaxed.

THE BALTIMORE AFFAIR.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this government. A considerable number of the sailors of the U. S. S. Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore leave and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities of the city. One petty officer was killed outright and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died. So savage and brutal was the assault that several of our sailors received more than two, and as many as eight stab wounds.

An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their reports show that the assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some police in the city took part in the assaults and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace. So far as I have yet been able to learn, no other explanation of this outrage has been suggested than that it has its origin in hostility to those men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not any individual ill or personal animosity.

The attention of the Chilian government was at once called to this affair and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilian government that might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this government. The Chilian government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this government would confidently expect full and prompt reparation.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary for foreign affairs of the provisional government was couched in an offensive tone.

To this no response has been made. This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to these incidents. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further necessary delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary. The entire correspondence with the government of Chili will at an early day be submitted to Congress.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The anti-foreign outbreaks against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of the country. This government can do no less than insist on a continuance of protective and sanitary measures which the Chinese government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably residing in China, but recent unofficial information indicates that what was at first regarded as an outbreak of mob violence against foreigners has assumed the larger form of an insurrection against the emperor.

The Chinese government has declined to receive Mr. Blair as the minister of the United States on the ground that as a participant while a senator in the enactment of the existing legislation against the introduction of Chinese laborers he has become unfriendly and objectionable to China. I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese government the untenableness of this position which seems to rest as much on the unacceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen and which if admitted would practically close the selection of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force.

A SPANISH EXPOSITION.

The government and people of Spain propose to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by holding an exposition at Madrid which will open on the 12th of September, and continue until the 31st of December, 1892. A cordial invitation has been extended to the United States to take part in this commercial festivation, and as Spain was one of the first nations to express the intention to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, it would be very appropriate for this government to give this invitation its friendly promotion.

INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Surveys for the connecting links of the projected inter-continental railway are in progress not only in Mexico, but at various points along the course mapped out. Three surveying parties are now in the field. Under the direction of the commission nearly 1,000 miles have been surveyed, including the most difficult part, that through Ecuador and the southern part of Colombia. The reports of the engineers are very satisfactory and show that no insurmountable obstacles have been met with.

A TREATY WITH MEXICO.

November 12, 1888, a treaty was concluded with Mexico reaffirming the boundary between the two countries as described in the treaties of February 2, 1848, and December 30, 1853. March 1, 1889, a further treaty was negotiated to facilitate the carrying out of the principles of the treaty of 1884 and to avoid the difficulties occasioned by reason of the changes and alterations that take place from natural causes in the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers in the portions thereof constituting the boundary line between the two republics. The international boundary commission, provided for by the treaty of 1889, has the executive jurisdiction of any question that may arise as has been named by the Mexican government. An appropriation is necessary to enable the United States to fulfill its obligations in this respect.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The death of King Kalakaua in the United States afforded occasion to testify our friendship for Hawaii by conveying the king's body to his own land in a naval vessel, with due honors. The government of his successor, Queen Lilioukalani, is seeking to promote closer commercial relations with the United States. Surveys for the most direct submarine cable from our Pacific coast to Honolulu are in progress and this enterprise should have the suitable promotion of the two governments.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

This government has found occasion to express in a friendly spirit, but with much earnestness, to the government of the czar its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. By the revival of ancient statutes, long in abeyance, great numbers of those unfortunate people have been constrained to abandon their homes and leave the empire by reason of the impossibility of gaining subsistence within the pale to which it is sought to confine them. The immigration of these people to the United States, many of their committee being citizens of this country, is largely increasing and likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here and to seriously affect the labor market. This estimate that over one million will be forced from Russia within a few years.

The Hebrew is never a beggar, he has always been the law-abiding subject, often under severe and oppressive civil restrictions. It is also true that no race, sect or class has more fully cared for its own than the Hebrew race. But the sudden transfer of such a multitude under conditions that tend to strip them of their means and accumulations and to depress their courage and energies, is neither good for them nor is the banishment, whether by direct decree or not, less certain indirect methods, of so large a number of men and women, a local question. A decree to leave a country in the nature of things is an order to enter another—some other. This consideration, as well as the suggestions of humanity, furnishes ample ground for the remonstrances which we have presented to Russia, while our friendship for that government cannot fail to give the assurance that our representations are those of sincere well wishers.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The annual report of the maritime canal company of Nicaragua shows that much costly and necessary preparatory work has been done during the year in the construction of docks, railroad tracks and harbor piers and breakwaters and that the work of canal construction has made some progress. I deem it a matter of the highest concern to the United States that this canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and giving to us a short water communication between our ports upon these two great seas, should be speedily constructed and at the smallest practical limit of cost. If this work is to be promoted by the usual financial methods and without the aid of this government the expenditures in its interest bearing securities and stocks will probably be twice the actual cost. This will necessitate higher tolls and constitute a heavy and altogether needless burden upon our commerce and that of the world. Every dollar of the bonds and stock of the company should represent a dollar expended in the legitimate and economical prosecution of the work. This is only possible by giving to the bonds the guaranty of the United States government. Such a guaranty would secure the ready sale at par of a 3 per cent. bond from time to time as the money was needed. I do not doubt that, built upon these business methods, the canal would, when fully inaugurated, earn its fixed charges and operating expenses. I am quite willing to recommend government promotion in the prosecution of a work, which if no other means were offered, for securing its completion, is of such transcendant interest that the government would, in my opinion, secure it by direct appropriations from its treasury. A guarantee of the bonds of the canal company to an amount necessary to the completion of the canal could, I think, be so given as not to involve any serious risk of ultimate loss. The things to be carefully guarded are the completion of the work within the limits of the guarantee, the subrogation of the United States to the rights of the first mortgage bond holders for any amount it may have to pay, and in the meantime a control of the stock of the company as a security against mismanagement and loss. I most sincerely hope that neither party nor sectional lines will be drawn upon this great American project, so full of interest to the people of all our states and so influential upon the prosperity of our common country.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The international copyright has been secured, in accordance with the conditions of the act of March 3, 1891, with Belgium, France, Great Britain, the British possessions and Switzerland, the laws of these countries permitting to our citizens the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as their own citizens or subjects. With Germany a special convention has been negotiated upon this subject which will bring that company within the reciprocal benefits of our legislation.

Treasury Department.

The general interest in the operation of the treasury department has been augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last congress affecting the revenues, as to the results of this legislation upon the treasury and upon the country. On the one hand it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the treasury bankrupt and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other it was argued that the loss to the revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list, would be a direct gain to the people; that the prices of the necessaries of life, including those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market and the products of the farm be advanced in prices; while the treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropriations, including the large exceptional expenditures for the refunding to the states the direct taxation and the redemption of the 4½ per cent bonds.

THE M'KINLEY BILL.

It is not my purpose to enter at any length into discussion of the effects of the legislation to which I have referred; but a brief examination of the statistics of the treasury and a general glance at the state of the business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its results have disappointed the evil prophecies of its opponents, and in a large measure realized the hopeful prediction of its friends. Rarely, if ever before in the history of this country, has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farm here would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the Fifty-first congress is very favorable in its effect upon the prices of articles entering into common use. During the twelve months from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1891, the total value of our foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) was $1,747,906,280, which was the largest of any year in the history of the United States. The largest in any previous year was in 1890, when our commerce amounted to $1,647,399,093, and the last year exceeds this enormous aggregate by over one hundred millions. It is interesting, and to some will be surprising, to know that during the year ending September 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to $882,772,270, which was an increase of more than eleven million dollars over the value of the imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year, when the imports of merchandise were unusually large in anticipation of the tariff legislation then pending. The average annual value of the imports of merchandise for the ten years from 1881 to 1890 was $692,326,522 and during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by $190,446,252, while the value of free imports during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1891, was $18,092,687 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year and there was during the same period a decrease of $106,846,508 in value of imports of dutiable merchandise. The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred the first under the new tariff was 48.38, while during the preceding twelve months under the old tariff the percentage was 37.27 an increase of 13.91 per cent. If we take the six months ending Sept. 30 last, which covers the time during which sugars have been admitted free of duty, the per cent. of value of merchandise imported free of duty is found to be 55.37 which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any prior fiscal year in the history of the government.

If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification. The value of such exports of merchandise for the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1892, was $922,027,356, while for the corresponding previous twelve months it was $860,117,115: an increase of $62,914,021, which is nearly three times the average annual increase of exports of merchandise of any year in the history of the government.

The increase in the value of exports of agricultural products during the year referred to over the corresponding twelve months of the prior year was $15,846,197, while the increase in the value of exports of manufactured products was $16,898,210.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in larger degree than ever before in our history and that, too, just when it was prophesied that they would be in the worst state.

Agitation for radical changes in the tariff and financial legislation cannot help, but may seriously impede business to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries, which will, within a few years, give employment to several hundred thousand workingmen and women. In view of the somewhat crowded condition of the labor market of the United States every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the total receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were $458,544,233.03, while the expenditures for the same period were $421,508,470.46, leaving a surplus of $37,230,762.57. The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, actual and estimated, are $433,000,000, and the expenditures $409,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the estimated receipts are $455,236,350, and the expenditures $441,300,993.

SILVER LEGISLATION.

Under the law of July 14, 1890, the secretary of the treasury has purchased since August 13, during the fiscal year, 48,393,113 ounces silver bullion at an average cost of $1.045 per ounce. The highest price paid during the year was $1.2025, and the lowest $0.9636. In exchange for this silver bullion there have been issued $50,057,498 of the treasury notes authorized by the act. The lowest price of silver received during the fiscal year was $0.9636 on April 22d, 1892, but on November 1, the market price was only $0.96, which would give to the silver dollar a bullion value of 74¼ cents. Before the influence of the prospective silver legislation was felt in the market silver was worth in New York about $0.955 per ounce. The ablest advocates of free coinage in the last congress were most confident in their prediction that the purchases by the government required by the law would at once bring the price of silver to $1.2929 per ounce, which would make the bullion value of a dollar 100 cents and hold it there. The prophecies of the anti-silver men of disasters to result from the coinage of $2,000,000 per month were wide of the mark.

The friends of free silver have agreed, I think, as to the causes which brought their hopeful predictions to naught. Some facts are known. The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of the current year fell off over 50 per cent., or $17,202,730, compared with the same months of the preceding year. The exports of domestic silver bullion from this country, which have averaged for the last ten years over $17,000,000, fell in the last fiscal year to $3,792,378, while for the first time in recent years the imports of silver into this country exceeded the exports by the sum of $2,765,265. In the previous year the net exports of silver from the United States amounted to $8,545,255. The production of the United States increased from 50,000,000 ounces in 1889 to 55,500,000 in 1890. The government is now buying and putting aside annually 54,000,000 ounces which allowing for 7,500,000 ounces new bullion used in the coinage is 6,040,000 more than our domestic product available for coinage.

I hope the depression in the price of silver is temporary and that a further trial of the legislation will more favorably effect it. That the increased volume of currency thus supplied for the use of the people was needed and that beneficial results upon trade and prices have followed this legislation I think must be very clear to everyone, nor should it be forgotten that for every dollar of these notes issued a full dollar's worth of silver bullion is at the time deposited in the treasury and as a security for its redemption. Upon this subject, as upon the tariff, my recommendation is that the existing laws be given a full trial and that our business interests be spared the distressing influence which threats of radical changes always impart.

Under existing legislation it is in the power of the treasury department to maintain that essential condition of national finance as well as of commercial prosperity—the parity in use of the coin dollars and their paper representatives. The assurance that these powers would be freely and un-

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RAILROAD MEN.

The State Labor Bureau on the Condition.

WHERE AND HOW THEY WORK.

Effects of Trade Unions in Raising Wages —Why Clerks' Pay is so Small—Some Recent Strikes—When Pay Day Comes.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—The state bureau of labor statistics has just finished the advance sheets of some very interesting statistics of railroad labor in Colorado. The result discloses the fact that there are 4,546.61 miles of railway lines actually in use (including projected lines partially finished) in the state. The assessed valuation of the various lines is $30,025,215.64. There are 13,252 persons employed in this state in various occupations incident to railway service. There is $10,528,860.61 in coin cash distributed every year in Colorado as a grand total disbursement of wages paid by the various railways.

During the year there have been only two strikes of importance on railways in Colorado. One was the sympathetic strike of Burlington switchmen April 10th, to sustain the Lincoln switchmen. It was unsuccessful. The other was the strike of the Union Pacific brakemen at Trinidad April 21st, for increased pay. It was successful.

Commissioner Jennings made a thorough canvass in compiling the statistics. He says that all has received courteous responses from all railway officials where desired information was needed. The result of the work is that official figures have been obtained. The following is a condensed schedule of the work:

NAME OF ROAD.	Mileage in Colorado.	Number of Employes.	Annual Disbursement of Wages.
D. & R. G.	1,624.31	5,819	$ 4,580,852 54
Union Pacific	1,322.30	3,269	2,627,452 25
Colorado Midland	265.54	1,161	1,024,210 37
A., T. & S. F.	403.00	1,150	997,130 50
B. & M. R.	100.00	689	474,568. 92
C., R. I. & P.	188 84	379	270,671. 13
Missouri Pacific	147 09	373	157,749 60
*R. G. Southern	120.00	150	123,615 50
Silverton	20 00	70	65,873 00
†R. G. Western	34 62	52	40,726 50
Projected lines	53.00		
Miscellaneous		200	106,055 30
Total	4,546.61	13,252	$ 10,528,860 61

*Applies only to mileage thus far completed. Does not include men employed in construction work.

†In Colorado only.

In the miscellaneous item is included local employes of eastern trunk lines, fast freight lines, etc. that had no local mileage. It includes employes of Union Depot companies of Denver and Pueblo.

The number of persons engaged in one capacity or another with the railway companies of Colorado is a small army in itself. From official sources, namely, the returns made from the various companies, the total number of names upon railway pay rolls in this state aggregate 13,252. Of this number 3.24 are in the train service, such as engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, etc.; 3.72 are employed as office men, telegraphers, station agents, etc.; 2.75 are employed in the various shops and round houses; 2040 are section men, foremen and laborers, and 23.1 are engaged in miscellaneous employment, such as bridge carpenters, flagmen, freight handlers, track walkers, inspectors, etc.; 2.2 females are engaged in clerical work in railway offices.

In addition to the above, and not included in the total of regular railway employees, there are 800 men at present engaged in construction work on the Rio Grande Southern.

The railway employees in the train service are well organized. There are forty-two railroad organizations, of all kinds, in the state.

Denver, Pueblo, Leadville, Trinidad, Salida and Colorado City furnish the largest portion of the membership of organized railroad labor. The best wages, as a rule, are paid in branches where labor is organized. Clerical labor is the poorest paid branch of the railway service. The cause of this state of affairs is due to a surplus of young men seeking office work, particularly those from the east who come to Colorado to benefit their health, and offer their services at low figures.

Many railway clerks of splendid ability, whose salary becomes shattered in the east, at once prepare to flock to Colorado. In many instances they file their applications before departure from the east, backed up by indorsements of unquestionable worth. The result is a general rivalry that causes standard clerical wages to take a downward tendency. A tour of inquiry revealed the fact that there is a total of 2,77 applications for positions on file at present in all railroad offices combined at Denver, Pueblo, Trinidad, Leadville and Colorado Springs. In some of these letters from the east young men of experience at railway desks offer their services from $60 to $75 per month. All the applicants desire is to breathe the invigorating, life-giving atmosphere of Colorado, feast their eyes on the scenery and their stomachs at some beanery, and spend what little is left for a small room, clothes and medicine. It is this fact that makes wages lower for clerks than any other branch of labor in Colorado.

The employees of the railroads are paid monthly, generally the 15th or 18th. They are paid upon that date of the month following the month during which services were rendered. Payment is made for the latter month only. In case of discharge before the next pay day the employee is given a time check, which he can get cashed at once.

The total amount of wages disbursed among the employees of all the roads in Colorado every year averages $10,671,370.61. The annual flow of wealth finds its way into the hands of 13,252 employees. As a rule railroad employees spend their money freely.

Engineers are the most thrifty and saving of trainmen. Many railroad men own their homes and are in good financial circumstances. But the great majority of "railroaders" circulate their earnings and are as poor three days after pay day as they were the day preceding it. Generosity constitutes a large portion of the railway employee's heart. Many charitable deeds have been performed by railway men, whose benevolence is proverbial.

The Deaf-Blind Entertainment.

The entertainment given at the state school by the deaf and blind pupils was a full success as regards attendance, and the programme was the most interesting of the many interesting programmes which have been presented in the large assembly hall. The boys and girls had a full-fledged stage with footlights and attractive scenery, prepared by Professor Campbell, the art teacher. The grippe has recently fastened its hold upon the school, and so quite a number of those who were to take part were absent Thursday morning in bed. They had taken too much pains to be thus cleared of their ensnare, however, and so only one substitute appeared. The room, however, had to be kept at a heat which was considerably more than sufficient for the well occupants. The band opened the two parts of the programme with selections and did remarkably well in view of the fact that they have learned all they know about band instruments and music, by ear, in less than a month.

Miss Sadie Young, one of the young lady pupils, with graceful signs and gestures, took of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, how he was the first to teach the deaf in this country and what his efforts had grown to. Professor Dudley supplied the words necessary to make this history clear to the hearing people present.

A very small blind boy, Connie Myers, sang a solo about the valiant deeds of a "Little Dog Under the Wagon" but was not prepared to respond to a hearty encore he received.

A very amusing feature was a "recitation" by Professor Veditz and Professor Campbell, two of the deaf teachers. Mr. Veditz told the story in the sign language, standing behind his companion so that only his arms and hands showed, while Mr. Campbell supplied the facial expressions. The combination was irresistable. Mr. Veditz also illustrated the sign language with a recitation of Marc Antony's oration. The poetical grace of this silent language was shown by Miss Maggie Sniveler in her recitation of "Ye Mc, Ye Winged Winds."

The singing by the blind pupils was excellent. Mr. McCabe sang a bass solo which was especially good and which received a hearty encore.

The last piece on the programme, apart from a closing song, was a comical pantomime in which five of the boys and an equal number of girls participated. There was very little of the sign language used, everything being in expressive gestures, and it was very amusing, being of the farce comedy order.

Some excitement was caused toward the end of the programme by a lady who could not find oxygen enough in the heated room to support consciousness and so fainted. Mr. Ray soon restored order without any serious interruption of the programme. After the entertainment the audience found cars waiting for them for all parts of town, provided by the Rapid Transit company. Another entertainment will be given during Christmas week.

Two Weddings Thursday.

There were two quiet but happy weddings of young people in this city Thursday afternoon. At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bumstead, on North Weber street, occurred the marriage of Mr. Harry C. Ayward and Miss Charlotte N. Pearson, the lady being a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bumstead. At the same time occurred the marriage of Mr. Fred L. Crissey and Miss Lulu Thomas at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Thomas, on North Corona street. Both weddings were very quiet, only the relatives and most intimate friends being present. Rev. Richard Montague officiated at the Ayward-Pearson wedding and Rev. J. E. Warner at the Crissey-Thomas wedding. Immediately after the ceremonies the young people who are close friends departed for a visit of a week in Denver, but will return to reside in this city.

Mr. Ayward is an estimable young man who came to Colorado three years ago from Toronto, Canada, and is a manufacturing jeweler by trade, but at present is employed by Boag & Bumstead. Mr. Crissey is the eldest son of Mr. Giles Crissey, is an excellent young business man connected with the Crissey & Davis lumber company. Mrs. Ayward and Mrs. Crissey are both Colorado Springs girls who have lived here since early youth and are popular with hosts of friends.

Deaf and Blind Trustees Meet.

The trustees of the State School for Deaf and Blind held their annual meeting at the institution Thursday. The work of the year was looked over and the efficiency and economy of Superintendent Ray's administration was very highly commended. The broom shop was found to be so valuable an addition to the industrial department that it was decided to at once purchase ten tons of broom corn, and additional machinery and to engage more workmen to initiate the boys into the trade. It was also decided to purchase two typewriters, one for the office and one for the deaf to learn on, thus adding to the capacity for usefulness of the pupils. The local members of the board were authorized to purchase a piano for the use of the school.

Death of a Philanthropist.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, and one of the greatest philanthropists and charity workers in the west, died at his home in this city this morning aged 48 years. He was at one time president of the National Association of Charities and Correction and presided over its last convention held in this city.

Cripple Creek Consolidated.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company has issued a circular setting forth its objects and intentions. As the matter is of considerable interest to many of THE GAZETTE readers we print the circular as follows:

OFFICE OF THE
CRIPPLE CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

To the mine owners of Cripple Creek:

It is the history of every new mining camp that it suffers for want of capital. Many men after having located claims and doing the first assessment work lose them by carelessness or being unable to do further work. Many owners even purchase their claims to patent, but never do further development work necessary to demonstrate the value of their properties. In this way the camp is a loser, the mine owners are losers, and nobody is a gainer.

On the other hand there are many people who would like to acquire an interest in a promising mining camp, but who are unwilling to buy into a single property or to assume the trouble and responsibility of its management.

In order to bring relief to all these classes and more particularly to contribute to the rapid and healthy development of "Cripple Creek Mining Camp," some responsible gentlemen of Colorado Springs have organized "The Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company." It is capitalized at $2,000,000, two million shares at one dollar per share. The directors, have in turn, have purchased 180,000 shares, the money to be used for incorporation and other necessary expenses of organization. Of the remaining one million eight hundred and twenty thousand ($1,820,000) shares a part will be exchanged for mining properties in Cripple Creek which are favorably reported on by the expert of the company. The balance of the stock will be sold for cash, the money to be used for the development of the company's mining properties, the erection of stamp mills, etc., etc.

In this way each mine owner who obtains stock in this company will get a proportionate interest in every other mine belonging to the company, and thus the risk of mining will be greatly lessened. By this means the mines of the company will receive ample development, thus adding to the reputation of the camp and to the profits of the stockholders. Under this system many people can acquire a small or large interest in so many mines that one or the other is likely to prove profitable and to repay handsome dividends.

The organizers of "The Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company" are actuated by no mercenary selfish interests. They are working for the good of Cripple Creek as being a part of El Paso county. Everything in connection with the company will be done strictly for the best interests of the stockholders. They think that this stock can and will be made valuable.

If you have any interests in "Cripple Creek" which you would like to consolidate in this company, or if you desire any further information on the subject, address the secretary of the company, or call at the company's office, 122 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

THOS. J. TAMPHEY, Pres't.
JNO G. SHIELDS, vice-pres't.
E. W. COWBERT, 2d, vice-pres't.
E. S. BRYAN, treasurer,
GEO. MACKLIN, secretary,
LOUIS A. ZINCH,
A. A. AUSTON,
D. I. CHRISTOPHER,
C. N. CHASEY,
Directors.

The Socials club is talking of playing a game at Pueblo some time next week.

A dancing class of the young people of the city has been formed to meet Wednesday evenings of each week with Mrs. Wm. Sees.

Mr. Colton, Irvin of New York, a resident of Colorado Springs two years ago, but for some time stopping in California, has returned for the winter.

There have been fifty patients admitted to Bellevue sanitarium during the year just closing. A large percentage of these have left home able to resume their former vocations.

Mrs. Wm. Sees has decided that the Friday evening assemblies begun in the early part of the season do not promote the interests of her large dancing classes to any extent and will discontinue them hereafter.

Fred Worsgerber, the young boy who was injured at Roswell on Thursday while firing a toy cannon, has recently died, the wound, apparently healed, but abscesses formed, causing blood poisoning.

A party that left for Cripple Creek last evening was composed of County commissioner Smith, Police judge Kinsley, County clerk Bowber and County surveyor Beecher Durfee. The gentlemen are interested in Fremont town site.

The ladies of St. Andrews Guild at Manitou will give a Christmas party at Wheeler hall next Monday evening. Dancing and refreshments will be the order of the evening. An admission fee of one dollar will be charged, and there should be a good attendance from this city.

People are rolling into Cripple Creek from every direction, it is said. On Wednesday it was impossible to get conveyances for everybody out of Florissant who came into the railroad and desired to reach the camp. Nineteen covered wagons went in through Florissant on Wednesday.

The merits of advertising Colorado Springs as a winter resort are beginning to be felt already. The secretary of the chamber of commerce receives on an average fifteen letters of inquiry a day regarding Colorado Springs. The second edition of the pamphlet, "Facts Medical and General," numbering 5000 copies, has nearly all been distributed. The hotels of the city are all doing up with winter visitors. The Antlers has more permanent winter boarders than ever before, and on Wednesday night only had two vacant rooms in the house.

Mr. S. M. Saylore who is to conduct the Evangelistic services in which the two Congregational and Presbyterian churches of this city unite will probably arrive here Friday afternoon of this week. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of Colorado college will give him a reception Saturday evening at Montgomery hall. It is expected that he will preach at the First Presbyterian church Sunday morning and at the First Congregational church Sunday evening. The union evangelistic services are expected to begin in the First Congregational church next Monday evening.

A large audience greeted Dr. Kennard at the Baptist church again last night. His theme was "The Prodigal Son," and his treatment of it was such as to make the familiar story seem new. The sinful waste of the reckless young man is a representation of our waste of what God has given us. For whatever is not devoted to its proper purpose is wasted. If when we are not devoting ourselves to God's service, their appointed purpose, we are again wasting them. Three were baptized and several rose for prayer.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Gymnasium classes to-night at 8 o'clock. All young men who are members who wish to join classes may by a systematic course of exercises in gymnastics and Indian club movements should be present. Visitors are welcome.

Several times during the week the reading room has had so many in it as one time that chairs were at a premium. That's all right, young men; don't stay away for fear you will have to stand up. The association will supply and provide chairs enough for all who will come.

The following papers and magazines, which is a partial list of what is found in the reading room, should commend the association reading room to every thoughtful man who loves good reading, and who has a few spare moments each day: The Independent, The Nation, Christian Union, Scientific American, Harpers Weekly, Forum, North American Review, Popular Science Monthly, Harpers Monthly, Century, Scribner's, and the Denver Catholics, also the dailies of this city. The association would especially like to add to this list the following: Magazine of American History, Public Opinion, Outing, Cosmopolitan, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean, and dailies from New York, Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco. Christmas is coming, and a year's subscription to any of the above mentioned or any other good paper or magazine would be a very acceptable gift and one that would be of lasting benefit to scores of young men.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Henry B. Wells, Gazette building, for week ending Dec. 8, 1891:

CITY.

E. C. Bartlett to Arthur Connelee, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, blk 9, ... $ 400

Allen A. Moore to Vincent King, part of lots 1 and 2, blk 30, addn 3.

James F. Curtis et al to Harry C. Alward, lot 3, blk 23.

Dwight S. Way to William A. Curtis, lot 5, blk 1, West Bluff addn.

Robert A. White to David S. Eddy, lot 3, blk 282, Monument addn.

Joan M. J. Stove to William M. Janning, lots 19 and 20, blk 275, addn 2.

Annie M. Warner to Anne and J. Gilbert, lots 1 and 2, in Warner's sub of E ½ of S ½ of S ½ of NE qr, sec 12, twp 14, s, r 67 w. 1000

Anne and J. Gilbert et al to B. S. Warner, lots 1 and 2, blk 304, addn 2. 2700

A. Cerrio to A. S. Clark, lots 56 and 57, White & Worth's resub blk 2-2, addn 2. 1

John J. Nigro to Thos. F. Bracken, lot 6, blk 78, West Colorado Springs. 2000

Harry A. Alward to Dwight S. Way, undivided one-half interest in lot 5, blk 1, West Bluff addn.

Julia A. Mayo to Zoe Ann Ayers, in Zimerson's sub pt blk 2, addn 2.

Wm. S. Barnes to Wm. M. Janning, lot 3, blk 282.

Joan M. Cussing to Kenneth E. McMillen, part of lot 7, blk 1, West Bluff addn. 350

Mary Miller to Chas. A. Zinckey, lots 25 to 40, blk 6, Monument addn. 600

Cascade Johnson to James L. Jayne, lots 28, 29, 56, 57 and 58, White & Worth's resub blk 2-2, addn 1.

GRAND VIEW.

C. A. Tetrick to A. & C. Carlile, lot 8, blk 2.

FREMONT.

Horace W. Bennett et al to Charles Partridge, lots 39.

Same to A. Postinger, lots 39 and 40, blk 5. 50

Same to C. A. Campbell, lots 35 and 36, blk 5.

Same to A. D. Foard, lots 25 and 26, blk 6.

Same to W. H. Spong, lots 4 and 5, blk 28.

COUNTY.

Mary Ann Barratt to Louisa Bacon, s ½ of se ¼ sec 3, and w ½ of ne ¼ sec 2, tp 14 s, r 67 w. 1000

Wm. S. Jones to Alvaro Hemenway, sw ¼ of nw ¼ sec 30, tp 13 s, r 66 w.

Wm. A. Love to A. E. Love, w ½ of ne ¼ and e ½ of se ¼ sec 28, tp 16 s, r 65 w. 800

Chauncey Calloway to Sumner D. Bradford, undiv ½ int in w ½ sec 3, w ½ sec 10, s ½ of ne ¼ of e ½ of ne ¼ sec 4, w ½ of s ½ of se ¼ of ne ¼ of sec 9, s ½ of se ¼. The se ¼ of sw ¼, the se ¼ of no ¼ sec 8, the e ½ of se ¼ sec 5, all in tp 16 s, r 65 w; the s ½ of se ¼ sec 33, s ½ of sw ¼ sec 34, tp 15 s, r 65 w. 800

Marcus Quin to Joseph W. Linsey, e ½ of nw ¼ sec 5, and se ¼ of sw ¼ and se ¼ of se ¼, sec 30, all in tp 15 s, r 65 w. 800

The municipal council of St. Petersburg has voted 800,000 roubles to assist in the purchase of flour for the soldiers whose daily rations have been reduced to half a pound of bread.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 10, 1891.

GROCERIES.	
Flour, per cwt	$ 2 25@ 2 75
Graham, per cwt	2 00@ 2 25
Corn meal, per cwt	85@ 2 00
Cheese, cream, per lb	12@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 30
Cheese, Swiss, domestic	14@ 20
Eggs, state, per doz	30@ 35
Eggs, ranch, per doz	25@ 35
Butter, dairy fo'r, per lb	22@ 25
Butter, tub, per lb	30@ 35
Butter, creamery, per lb	30@ 35
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 25
Sugar, per cwt	5 00@ 5 00
Lard, per lb	10@ 12
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, new, per cwt	60@ 75
Cabbage, per cwt	1 00@ 2 00
Turnips, per cwt	60@
Rutabagas, per cwt	75@ 1 00
Onions, per cwt	2 50@ 4 00
Squash	1 00@ 3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spanish, per lb	5@ 10
Salsify, per bunch	5
Parsnips, per bunch	5
Lettuce, per head	10
MEATS.	
Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	20
Loin	15
Round	10
Shoulder	8
Roasts	8@ 20
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	12½
Stew	8 @ 6
Veal—Cutlets	30
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	20
Stew	10 @ 12½
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Venison	30 @ 40
Ham	30 @ 40
Antelope	30 @ 40
Chickens, per lb	15 @ 18
Ducks, per lb	20
Prairie chickens, each	50
Geese, per lb	20
Spring chickens, per lb	18
Quail	20
Turkeys, per lb	18
FEED.	
Oats, per cwt	1 30@ 1 35
Corn, per cwt	1 20@ 1 25
Corn chops, per cwt	1 10
Bran, per cwt	1 15@ 1 25
Wheat	1 25
Hay, per ton	14 00@16 00
New Kansas hay	10 00@13 00
Alfalfa, per ton	13 00
Straw, per ton	10 00

A committee of the Presbytery which recently met in Aspen was in this city yesterday. The committee is composed of Rev. E. S. Robinson, of Canon City, W. E. Graham, of Pueblo, and Dr. Freeman, of Denver. It was appointed to devise means for the relief of the Presbyterian college at De Norte, and President Goodale of the college was present to confer with the members.

On New Year's night will occur the annual ball of the Mary Rose company, No. 1. The ball will be given in Durkee hall and will undoubtedly have its usual success.

A marriage license was granted Lee Reed and Miss Dora Bunn yesterday, young colored people.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's.

STRAYED—One gray mare, 15 hands high, 7 between 7 and 8 years old, branded Circle A on left shoulder; $10 reward will be paid for the return of same to Kibbe & Gerlach, Colorado City.

SENT FREE.

Unitarian Publications, pamphlets, etc. sent free. Apply to

MRS. SUMNER SARGENT,
38 Willow St., Lowell, Mass.

S. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
Studebaker Wagons,
Farm Machinery and Implements,
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,
Corrugated Iron Roofing,
Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

27 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
Colorado Springs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, William Hall of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did by his certain deed of trust dated the 27th day of August, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the 27th day of August, 1891, in book 73 at page number 4 6 of the records of said county, convey to C. J. Reynolds, as trustee, and in the absence of the said C. J. Reynolds from the city of Colorado Springs, then F. W. Bowbert, successor in trust, certain property situate in El Paso county and state of Colorado, described as follows to wit:

An undivided one-third (⅓) interest in The Camilla Lode located in the Womack or Cripple Creek Mining District; for a fuller description see location certificate filed with county clerk and recorder at book and page given above, which conveyance was made to secure the payment by William Hall of one promissory note dated August 24th, 1891, payable to the orders of J. F. Marbury and B. K. Walker, ninety days after date for the sum of seventy dollars together with interest from the date thereof, at 10 per cent per annum.

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default of any of said payments, principal or interest, then and in that case the whole of said principal sum thereby secured and the interest at the time of sale according to the tenor and effect of said indebtedness shall, and it may at once become due and payable, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said principal note and all interest.

Now, therefore, I, C. J. Reynolds, trustee as aforesaid, or in the event of my absence from the city of Colorado Springs, then the undersigned F. W. Bowbert, successor in trust at the request of the legal holders of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, will on the 8th day of January, 1892, at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell the above described property, and all the title, right, benefit and equity of redemption of the said William Hall, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying the principal of said note together with the interest thereon from August 24th, 1891, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum until date of sale, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

C. J. REYNOLDS, Trustee.
F. W. BOWBERT, Successor in trust.
Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 10th, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of thirteen hundred thirty and 67-100 dollars, ($1330.67), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. H. D. Merrill, in favor of The Davis-Creswell Manufacturing Company (incorporated) out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said W. H. D. Merrill, by selling the following described real estate formerly levied upon by me to-wit:

The north 46 feet of lot No. 12, in block No. 118, in the city of Colorado Springs; also lot No. 13, and the east half of lot No. 12 in block No. 5, in the town of Green Mountain Falls; also lot No. 7, in the town of Roswell, all situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named W. H. D. Merrill, in and to the above described property, on Monday the 11th day of January, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house, in Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 10th day of December, 1891. LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff of El Paso county.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Benjamin W. Steele, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Benjamin W. Steele late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1892, on the last Monday in February next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 7th day of December, A. D. 1891.

THOS. J. TAMPHEY,
Administrator.

Having been requested by petition to officially subdivide sec. of township 13, south range 66, west of the 6th principal meridian, all property owners are hereby notified that I shall, either in person or by deputy, begin the survey necessary for such subdivision, at the southwest corner of said township on the seventh day of December, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m.

E. REID,
County Surveyor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred six and fifty-nine one-hundredths dollars ($106.59) and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Etta D. Conant, defendant, in favor of P. E. Bockfinger & Co., plaintiffs, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant, by selling the following personal property formerly levied upon by me, to wit:

12 cans California fruit, 16 cans ox tongue, 15 lunch tongues, 11 cans deviled ham, 27 cans jellies, 21 cans sardines, 19 bottles vanilla extract, 23 bottles lemon extract, 6 pints olive oil, 4 quarts Worcestershire sauce, 7 quarts Queen olives, and a number of other articles of like nature; also 1 ice box, 1 fish chest, 2 vegetable stands, 1 show case, 1 counter, 1 desk and other fixtures and tools as will more fully appear on invoice on file in my office.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Wednesday, the 16th day of December 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the warehouse of Woolsey & Van Vechten, on Cascade avenue, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 4th day of December, 1891.

LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff of El Paso county.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William A. Harlan, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William A. Harlan, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1892, on the last Monday in January next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 23d day of November, A. D., 1891.

MATTHEW KENNEDY,
Administrator with the will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Estate of John Labor, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of John Labor, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the November term, 1891, on the last Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 7th day of October, A. D. 1891.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Silas A. Jackson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Silas A. Jackson, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1892, on the last Monday in January next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 8th day of November, A. D. 1891.

JENNIE M. JACKSON, Administratrix.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders in The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company has been duly called and will be held at the offices of the Company in the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 8th day of January, 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of said day.

The purpose of said meeting are to consider and act in relation to a proposed increase of the capital stock of the Company from one million dollars to an amount not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars; also to authorize the execution and issue of bonds not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars and mortgage or deed of trust upon corporate properties to secure said bonds; also to take action as to a proposed purchase of properties of and stocks in The Hagerman Irrigation and Land Company and in The Pecos Land and Water Company. Such other business as is incident and pertinent to said matters will be acted upon at said stockholders meeting.

The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company.
LOUIS E. JACKSON,
Secretary.

TIMBER CULTURE COMMUTATION NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
November 21, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to commute to cash and to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of county court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 7, 1892, viz: Margaret E. Fursman, T. C. No. 3521, for the s ½ of sw qr, sec 15 tp 13 s of rg 65 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her compliance with the T. C. laws, viz: George E. Truitt, Charles H. Swope, Thomas Ord, Samuel J. Dyer, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George C. Hamilton, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of George C. Hamilton, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the November term, on the last Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 13th day of November A. D. 1891.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON,
Executor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
October 31, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to commute to cash and to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Land Office at Pueblo, Colorado, on December 21, 1891, viz: Mary A. Jennings, A. H. E. No. 6322 for the n ½ ne ¼, of sec 19, tp 14 s, rg 64w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Lida A. Perry, Noah W. Weaver, Amelia J. Weaver Warren L. Cross, all of Fruitcville, Colorado.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders in The Hagerman Irrigation and Land Company has been duly called and will be held at the offices of the Company in the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 8th day of January, 1892, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to consider and act in relation to a proposed sale of the properties of the company, all or part thereof.

The Hagerman Irrigation and Land Company.
LOUIS E. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Manufacturer and Dealer in
Ladies and Gents'
FINE SHOES
Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

LEWIS E. SHERMAN,
PATENT ATTORNEY,
Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.
238 F Street, Near Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

hesitating y used has done much to produce and sustain the present favorable business condition.

FREE COINAGE.

I am still of the opinion that free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own market and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its farmers and laborers, have the highest interest that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other. If there is one less valuable than another its sure and constant errand will be to pay for them for their toil and for their crops. The money lenders will protect themselves by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency, by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes, and such an unsettling of all values as would produce a commercial panic. I cannot believe that a people so strong and prosperous as ours will promote such a policy. The producers of silver are entitled to just consideration but they should not forget that the government is now buying and putting out of the mint not what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines. This is more than they themselves thought of asking for two years ago.

I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the people, as it is mine, that a full coinage shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of the nations can be secured and a ratio can be fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world divides the use of both metals, but I do not see any prospect of gain, but rather much of loss by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone is circulated. Such an event would be at once fatal to the further progress of the silver movement. Bi-metalism is the desired end, and the true friends of silver will be careful not to overrun the goal and bring on silver mono-metalism with its necessary attendants, the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the pressure there for a large currency.

I have endeavored, by the use of official and unofficial agencies to keep a close observation of the state of public sentiment in Europe on this question and I have not found it to be such as to justify me in proposing an international conference. There is however growing sentiment in Europe in favor of a larger use of silver and I know of no more effectual way of promoting this sentiment than by accumulating gold here. A scarcity of gold in the European reserves will be the most persuasive argument for the use of silver.

THE GOLD EXPORTS.

The exports of gold to Europe which began in February last and continued until the close of July aggregated over $70,000,000. The net loss of gold during the fiscal year was nearly $68,000,000. That no serious monetary disturbance resulted was most gratifying and gave to Europe fresh evidence of the strength and stability of our financial institutions. With the movement of crops the outflow of gold was speedily stopped and a return set in. Up to Dec. 1 we had recovered of our gold loss at the port of New York $27,874,000, and it is confidently believed that during the winter and spring this aggregate will be steadily and largely increased.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism, and has furnished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarrassment to business of the country, and made necessary the intervention of the Department at frequent intervals to relieve the threatened monetary panics. The surplus on March 30, 1889, was $81,977,193.25. The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned, of interest bearing securities, $259,079,350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of $11,658,075. The money which has been deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds. The result of this policy in future legislation, and of the refunding of the 4½ per cent. bonds, has been a large increase in the money in circulation. At the date last named the circulation was $1,401,245,896, or over $23.05 per capita.

THE 4½ PER CENT. BONDS.

The offer of the secretary of the treasury to the holders of the 4½ per cent. bonds to extend the time of redemption at the option of the government at an interest of 2 per cent, was accepted by the holders of about one half this amount, and the unextended bonds are being redeemed on presentation.

War Department.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits the results of an intelligent, progressive and business administration of a department which has often too much regarded as one of routine.

The separation of Secretary Proctor from the department by reason of his appointment as senator from the state of Vermont is a source of great regret to me and to his colleagues in the cabinet, as I am sure it will be to those who have had business with that department while under his charge.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

In the administration of army affairs some especially good work has been accomplished. The efforts of the secretary to reduce the percentage of desertions by removing the causes that prompted them have been so successful as to enable him to report for the last year a lower percentage of desertions than has been before reported in the history of the army. The result in money saving is considerable, but the improvement in the morale of the enlisted men is the most valuable incident of the reforms which have brought about this result. The work of selecting sites for the mortar batteries for harbor defenses, and the manufacture of mortars and guns of high power to equip them, have made good progress during the year. The preliminary work of designing guns which so long delayed a start is now out of the way. Some guns have been completed and with an enlarged shop and a more complete equipment at Watervliet the army will soon be abreast of the navy in gun construction.

Whatever unavoidable causes of delay may arise, there should be none from delayed or insufficient appropriations. We shall be greatly embarrassed in the proper distribution and use of naval vessels until adequate shore defenses are provided for our harbors.

I concur in the recommendations of the secretary that the three-battalion organizations be adopted for the infantry.

The adoption of a smokeless powder and of a modern rifle equal in range and rapidity of firing to the best known uses it more will long be delayed.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The project of enlisting Indians and organizing them into separate companies upon the same basis as other soldiers was made the subject of a very careful study by the secretary and received my approval. Seven companies have been completely organized and seven more are in process of organization. The results of six months' training have more than realized the highest anticipations. The men are readily brought under discipline, acquire the drill fairly and show great pride in the right discharge of their duties and perfect loyalty to their officers, who declare that they would take them into action with confidence. The discipline, order and cleanliness of the military posts will have a wholesome and elevating influence upon the men enlisted and through them their tribes, while the more friendly feeling for the whites and a greater respect for the government will certainly be promoted.

The great work done in the record and pension division of the war department by Major Ainsworth and the medical corps and the clerks under him is entitled to honorable mention. Taking up the work with nearly 25,000 cases behind, it closed the last fiscal year without a single case left over, though the cases had increased 52 per cent. in number over the previous year by reason of the pension legislation of the last congress.

Department of Justice.

I concur in the recommendation of the attorney general that the right in felony cases to a review by the supreme court be limited. It would seem that personal liberty would have a safe guarantee if the right of review in cases involving only fine and imprisonment were limited to the circuit court of appeals unless a constitutional question should in some way be involved.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The judges of the court of private land claims provided for by the act of March 3, 1891, have been appointed and the court organized. It is now possible to give early relief to communities long oppressed in their development by unsettled land titles, and to establish the possession and rights of settlers whose lands have been rendered valueless by adverse and unfounded claims.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

The enforcement by the treasury department of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States has been effective as to such as seek to land from vessels entering our ports. The result has been to divert the travel to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborers have, during the past year, entered the United States from Canada and Mexico. The officers of the treasury department and of the department of justice have used every means at their command to intercept this immigration, but the impossibility of perfectly guarding our extended frontier is apparent. The Dominion government collects a tax of $50 from every Chinaman entering Canada and thus derives a considerable revenue from those who only use its ports to reach a position of advantage to evade our exclusion laws. There seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing Chinamen through Canada to the United States is organized and quite active. The department of justice has construed the laws to require the return of any Chinamen found to be unlawfully in this country to China as the country from which he came, notwithstanding the fact that he came by way of Canada; but several of the district courts have, in cases brought before them, overruled this view of the law and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada.

This construction robs the laws of a effectiveness, even if the decrees could be executed, for the men returned can take next day across our border. But the only appropriation made is for sending them back to China. The Canadian officials refuse to permit them to re-enter Canada without the payment of the $50 per capita tax. I recommend such legislation as will remedy these defects in the law.

The Postoffice Department.

In the report of the postmaster general some very gratifying results are exhibited, and many betterments of service suggested. Perusal of the report gives ample evidence that the supervision and direction of the postal system have been characterized by an intelligent and conscientious desire to improve the service. The revenues of the department show an increase of over $5,000,000, while the estimate for the year of 1892 shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

Eight thousand miles of posts service have been established upon railroads, their distribution to substations in the great cities has been increased about 2 per cent., while the percentage of errors in distribution has during the last year been reduced over one-half. An appropriation was given by congress for the purpose of making some experiments in free delivery in the smaller cities and towns. The results of these experiments have been so satisfactory that the postmaster general recommends and I concur in the recommendation that the free delivery system be at once extended to towns of 5000 population.

Department of the Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Bennington and Minneapolis have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than 11,000 tons. Twenty-four war ships of all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private shops, but while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily, the completion of the more important vessels will yet require about a year's time. Some of the vessels now under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering.

When it is remembered that the work of building a modern navy was only initiated in the year 1883; that our naval constructors and ship builders were practically without experience in the construction of large iron or steel ships; that our engine shops were unfamiliar with great marine engines and that the manufacture of steel forgings for guns and plates was almost wholly a foreign industry, the progress that has been made is not only highly satisfactory, but furnishes the assurance that the United States will before long attain in the construction of such vessels, the same pre-eminence which is already earned when the best portions of ocean commerce were eclipsed and the most impressive exhibition of naval power was made by the old wooden vessels of war. The officers of the navy and the proprietors and engineers of our great private shops have responded with a wonderful intelligence and professional zeal to the confidence expressed by congress in such liberal legislation. We have now at Washington a gun shop organized and conducted by naval officers, and in its system, economy and product is unexcelled.

Experiments with armor plates have been conducted during the year with most important results. It is now believed that a plate of higher resistance power than any in use has been found and that the best have demonstrated that exceptional resistance to penetration and shock are secured by the use of those heretofore thought necessary and unsafe. I commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations of the secretary who has, I am sure, given them the most conscientious study. There should be no hesitation in promptly completing a navy of the best modern type large enough to enable this country to display its flag in all seas for the protection of its citizens and of its extending commerce. The world needs no assurance of the peaceful purposes of the United States, but we should be ready to be in the future more largely competitors in the commerce of the world and it is essential to the dignity of this nation and to that peace of influence, which it should exercise on this hemisphere, that its navy should be adequate, not upon the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Interior Department.

The report of the secretary of the interior shows that a very gratifying progress has been made in all the department's which make up that complex and efficient department. The work in the bureau of Indian affairs, perhaps never so large as now by reason of the numerous negotiations which have been proceeding with the tribes for a reduction of their reservations, with the incidental labor of making allotments, was never more earnestly conducted. The provision of adequate school facilities for Indian children and the placing of such children on farms forms the "solution of the Indian question." Everything else, rations, annuities and tribal negotiations with the agents, inspectors and commissioners who distribute and conduct them, must pass away when the Indian has become a citizen, secure in the individual ownership of a farm from which he derives his subsistence by his own labor, protected and subordinate to the laws which govern the white man and provided by the general government, by the local communities in which he lives with the means of educating his children.

THE INDIAN AS A CITIZEN.

When an Indian becomes a citizen in an organized state or territory his relation to the general government ceases, in a great measure, to be that of a ward; but the general government ought not at once to put upon a state or territory the burden of the education of his children. It has been my thought that the government schools and school buildings upon their reservations would be absorbed by the school systems of the states or territories; but as it has been found necessary to protect the Indian against compulsory alienation of his land by exempting it from taxation for a period of twenty-five years, it would seem to be right that the general government, certainly where there are tribal funds in its possession, pay to the school fund of the state what would be equivalent to the local school tax upon the property of the Indian. It will be noticed from the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs that a timely some contracts have been made with districts schools for the education of Indian children.

There would be great advantage, I think, in bringing the Indian children into mixed schools. This process will be gradual, but in the meantime the present occupations, provisions and arrangements, as a result of the best experience of those who have been charged with this work, will be continued. This will enable those religious bodies that have undertaken the work of Indian education with so much zeal and with such success to continue their efforts without embarrassment

A Mammal Appears in a Wall Street Office.

HE WANTED A MILLION.

Russell Sage Observes a Peculiar Visitor.

Then He Left the Money.

A GREAT DEAL OF EXCITEMENT

Man and Building to Be Set Once Destroyed.

HE KEPT HIS WORD.

Immediately Upon Refusal the Madman Causes a Terrific Explosion—Several Bystanders Killed—Mr. Sage Severely Injured—The Building Torn Apart—The Author of the Crime Blown to Pieces—A Dangerous Lunatic Who Had Been Writing Threatening Letters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A terrific explosion occurred at 12:25 o'clock this afternoon in the old Union Trust building at Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway. It is also known as the "Arcade." It runs through to Trinity place and is used for egress from the Rector street elevated railway station. The noise and shock was frightful and caused a panic in the entire lower part of the city.

It was caused by a dynamite bomb exploded in Russell Sage's office. Mr. Sage was badly hurt but still alive. The man who threw the bomb and one of Mr. Sage's clerks were killed. Several others were killed and many persons were injured.

The explosion was the work of a fiend, whether insane or not is yet unknown, who went to Russell Sage's office with the purpose of assassinating him.

The story is that at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon a small, well-dressed man, a person apparently about 35 years old, carrying a tent bag, called at Russell Sage's office, on the second floor of No. 7 Broadway, and asked for Mr. Sage. He was told that Mr. Sage was busy and could not be seen. The man persisted and could not be talked in a calm tone.

Mr. Sage, who was in an inner office, came out to see what was the matter. He asked the man what he wanted. The man said: "I demand a private interview with you." Mr. Sage inquired what he could do to oblige the man with the satchel.

"We want," he said, slowly and distinctly, "one million two hundred thousand dollars, or we want them right here and now." Mr. Sage started back, but instantly recovering his presence of mind, said it was a great deal of money and that he would have to think about it. He knew that he was dealing with a crank, and was sparring for time. But subterfuges were in vain with this crank. He had no time to wait and he said so.

"We cannot wait. Close your safe, our business was urgent. The money is wanted now. In this satchel I have dynamite, pounds of it. Unless you hand over the money, up she goes."

Mr. Sage made one more attempt to temporize. He had not got the money, he said; his visitor might come again.

At the word the man made an angry gesture and raising the satchel at arms length, "You will not?" he said, "then here goes."

An explosion followed which almost raised the roof from the building and. Mr. Sage was blown clear through the door-way of his private office and across the room. He landed in a bank of rubbish.

The stranger was blown against the partition and, most severely injured.

The persons in Mr. Sage's office at the time of the explosion were Mr. Sage, his brother-in-law, (Colonel Slocum), C. E. Janes of No. 7 Nassau street, B. F. Norton of Far Rockaway, C. W. Osborn of Brooklyn and Mr. Menzies, all acting of the office, Frank Robinson of Bergen Point, a messenger and the bomb thrower. All of these were either killed or more or less severely injured. The wounded ones were taken to O'Connor's drug store across the way where their injuries were attended to.

The occupants of the building rushed pell-mell into the street, their faces pale with fright. Most of them thought that the building had turned in and that there was to be a repetition of the Park Place horror. When the explosion occurred there was a great rush of air from below. The building rocked and shook and the floors seemed to rise up. Everywhere the walls were cracked and big lumps of plaster loosened from the ceiling fell with a crash.

The panic in the upper stories was something awful. Men ran over and trampled upon each other in their mad haste to get down the stairways. There were two elevators in operation, both filled with passengers at the time. How they escaped death no one knows, for the confusion was so great for half an hour after the occurrence that no details of the narrow escapes that many must have had can be obtained.

The scene in the wrecked office of Russell Sage after the explosion was one of ruin and chaos. The large main office has a smaller office on each side. The explosion apparently occurred in the main office and expended its force westward, toward the larger of the small offices and through it to the offices of the Elevated railway. In Mr. Sage's main office the furniture was overturned and broken; the walls and ceilings were bared of plaster in great patches; the little doors but it under the washbasin was wrecked; broken ink bottles and other office implements were scattered over the floor. The safe lay in the midst of the sagging floor, agape with documents, enclosed in stout manila envelopes. This office communicates immediately with the anteroom of the building. The door was over in a brick arch, which before the explosion was concealed by plaster. The explosion knocked off the plaster on both the inside and outside of the door and loosened part of the brick arch from the wall above. The door itself in the middle of the main office was ripped to the six inches below the proper level.

The office of Mr. Sage, small one, was not so seriously wrecked. The plaster near the ceiling was knocked off and the furniture was covered with plaster. The office to the west was nearly as badly wrecked as the main office. All the windows gone as well as in the other two offices were broken and the walls were in a large part bared of plaster.

In the offices of the Manhattan Railway company on the same floor with Mr. Sage's office, but farther in the rear toward Trinity place, the shock of the explosion was almost as severe as in the front. Window panes were blown out, walls and ceilings were cracked and everything thrown in confusion. In the Manhattan directors' room, which is about in the center of the suite of offices, George Gould and several other members of the board are said to have been holding an executive meeting. They were terribly frightened by the noise, but none of them were hurt. Across the railway is an unoccupied room full of books. It looks out over the well under the skylight. All its windows were broken out. The door was overturned, while the floor was strewn with books and other debris. Just to the east of the skylight we come across the hall from Mr. Sage's offices, are the offices of Roussel & Bliss, agents for the Consolidated Coal company of Maryland. The windows were were broken and the furniture tossed about. Just to the south of these offices are the offices of J. P. De Navarro. The office door is at least twenty-five feet from Mr. Sage's office; nevertheless the windows were broken and everybody in the place was badly shaken. De Navarro was cut on one hand by flying glass.

The second floor railway, leading to Mr. Sage's offices was badly shattered, and the floor was covered with debris. In this railway, just outside the door leading to Sage's main office was found the shocking mangled body of a man. The trunk and legs were in a state that would have made recognition impossible, but the head, which has so far been reported as having been severed from the body, is not. Few marks. As the trunk lay, legless, in a pool of blood brought by the firemen they looked like a bunch of ragged, old clothes and were absolutely without human semblance. The man wore a pointed beard. He also looked like that of a man of education.

The police from time to time brought little bloody coats from the office and said them carefully with the body. There was found on the wall close to the door through which the man had apparently been blown. The remains have since been recognized as those of the dynamiter.

Russel Sage, after the explosion groped his way out of the passage. His face and hands were dripping with blood. He was almost unconscious. Two men carried him down stairs and across Broadway to a drug store. A few minutes later Mr. Slocum, his brother-in-law, came rushing down stairs. His hands were bleeding and there was a gash on one side of his head. He was also carried to the drug store. Cars were ringing, cars and clanging bells, deafening him. An arm with cuts and bruises suggested cut into the hand, and he, rather than wait for the stairs. They were cared for at the drug store as were others who were injured.

At o'clock a coupe carriage drove up to the drug store. Russel Sage accompanied by two friends, got into it and drove away. He refused to speak of the accident, but one of the gentlemen said: "Mr. Sage's injuries are not serious." Mr. Sage walked to the carriage without assistance. His hands were bandaged. He and his friends had declined to have a doctor obtained. It were no hurry for him. Mr. Sage arrived at his house, No. 508 Fifth avenue, in a cab at 2:55. He was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Munn and Mr. Gardiner, the attorney for the Elevated railroad. Mr. Sage's first words as he entered the door were "I'm all right; only a little burned." The doctors would not allow him to talk but carried him up stairs. Mr. Sage presented a more frightful appearance at this time than immediately after the explosion. His head was then smeared in bandages. But hands were at that time bound up. His clothing was torn. Nothing was left of his coat. His trousers were ripped. His face was burned. It appeared to be suffering from a severe shock, but was able to reassure his friends as to his condition. He gasped and would have liked not to quick dance caught him. The family had been apprised and were awaiting him. Everything was in readiness and Mr. Sage was stripped of his tattered garments and put to bed.

Mr. Say Gould was at the house when the injured man arrived. He seemed nervous but not excitedly about the disaster. "We have not been down-town to-day," said Mr. Gould, "but my son, Jay Gould, me an account of the attempt on Mr. Sage's life. It appears that this man, James Wilson, came up to Mr. Sage's office this morning and demanded $1,000,000. Mr. Sage naturally refused, and without another word of warning the man dropped a bag of dynamite on the floor and attempted to run. But he was not quick enough and the explosion occurred with a deafening report."

A telephone message and a coach announces that Mr. Sage is probably more severely hurt than at first supposed. A messenger has been sent up the stairs to his door. No one is admitted.

At 1:30 o'clock Coroner Scanlon, who has been notified by telephone, arrived on the scene of the explosion. He viewed the remains of the dead, gathered up in one heap. A few moments later he gave orders for their removal.

What was left by the explosion of the man's body, (at least so it was taken on account by police and coroner) was taken out in Uncertaker Duff's establishment at 82 Greenwich street. It was not much. The head was more blackened, but neither cut nor disfigured. It was cut off at the top of the neck and looked natural. The trunk was a mass of a man 35 or 40 years old, with dark hair and mustache. Both legs have been torn off, but were burned close to the trunk. Then there was a leg, the right; the left one, and the other was not. The body proper was gone; of neither chest nor abdomen was a trace found.

The right hand was there was broken and twisted. Such pieces of clothing as were found showed that the man had worn trousers of blue-black plaid, a blue overcoat and long black stockings. He had been careful to the minutest of everything that might disclose his identity. His name had been written in the corner of his large black hat, but he had cut it out. There was a hole in the lining where it had been. Grower's name and were, Later the coroner made an examination and ordered the remains removed to the morgue. The last of the dead and injured so far as now known is:

DEAD.

B. D. WILSON, alias Bean, the thrower of the bomb, right hand, and arm.

E. F. NORTON, of Far Rockaway, 30 years old; died in Chambers Street hospital.

Unknown man, head and fragments of body found on the floor and was of Russel Sage's office; black hair, supposed to be a clerk of Mr. Sage.

Unknown man, portions of whose remains were found in the hallway, outside of Mr. Sage's office.

MISSING.

F. C. MENZIES, 25 years old, typewriter and stenographer to Russel Sage, said to have been blown up by the explosion, may be one of the unknown dead.

INJURED.

RUSSELL SAGE, millionaire broker and speculator, escaping from many cuts on the head, arms, legs; conscious.

COL. C. C. SLOCUM, brother and cut about the face, but not seriously; able to walk away.

C. W. OSBORN, cashier for Russel Sage, cut and gashed and bruised from head to foot and probably internally injured; will probably die.

WILLIAM EATON, Wall street janitor, cut about face and head and bruised; at the hospital suffering from shock.

W. J. LAIDLAW, at hospital suffering from many injuries.

SAMUEL C. CALHOUN, telegraph operator, badly bruised and cut.

FRANK ROBERTSON, broker's clerk, badly wounded and cut, may die.

Unconscious man supposed to be SAMUEL BEAN, of Hiawatha, Kan., identification assisted from document found in pocket.

The fragments of bodies were taken to the morgue.

E. F. Norton, who was on duty as a clerk in Mr. Sage's office, was blown through the window and into the street. He was taken to an ice store where he died without regaining consciousness.

Outside an enormous crowd congregated the building. The rumors and spread like wild fire among a town and about everybody was over for the building in which the fatal railroad offices are. People rushed out from their offices and along Broadway and Wall street and men and women came into the streets to earn what disaster had happened. In less than five minutes after the explosion the uptown Broadway and other streets in the vicinity were packed from curb to curb with a seething, struggling mass of excited humanity.

The panic which seized everybody made them forget the fire department and it was some ten minutes before an alarm was sent out. Then there was a cry from Russel Sage's office men seen blown up by a dynamite bomb and that Mr. Sage and all the clerks had perished in the explosion. Wall's Lippincott's office is next door to Sage's office on the second floor. Judging from the appearances from the outside both Sage's and Connor's offices had been completely wrecked and that any one could have escaped from them alive seemed almost impossible. The first to arrive on the gathering crowd outside the building reported that the disaster was when several officeholders came rushing out with pale faces, some of them being cut and bleeding, and covered with dust and dirt as if machinery were scraping for demolition.

One man said as he came into the arms of a policeman: "My God! the whole building is in ruins. Mr. Sage and Mr. Connor are all their clerks are dead." He fainted before he could say anything more.

The excitement caused the stock exchange for a time but no officers on duty.

The police soon arrives in force and while many were on hand to keep order and prevent persons from entering the building, Captain McCaffrey, in charge of the reserves, came in force, carrying the dead and injured out of the building and into the drug store opposite. They found the dismembered remains of three bodies in the hallway and in the office of Mr. Sage, which were so mixed up that it was impossible to identify them. They gathered the pieces together in a heap. One of the most noticeable things about the place, after the dust had settled, was the strong and pungent odor that was left about the interior of the building. It was similar to that noticeable in the vicinity of Russel Sage's office.

"Is it dynamite or giant powder," said Captain McCaffrey, who, with Detective McCloskey, made a survey of the building as soon as the crowd had been pushed out on the sidewalk.

"It is believed that the bomb thrown by the stranger was an ordinary glass receptacle filled either with dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

The first of the injured to arrive at Chambers Street hospital was Samuel G. Calhoun, of No. 165 Beaver street, Brooklyn. He complained of pain in his chest and was reading from many cuts. He was taken to the hospital. He said he was sitting in Mr. Connor's office on the second floor of the building reading a newspaper. He is the telegraph operator there, and was waiting for the click of his instrument, when suddenly there was a deafening report and he was thrown to the floor. How he got out of the building he does not remember. He was dazed, he said, and only knows that he struggled with many others to make his way to the street. His coat was dressed, and he was weak. The chest acted from the concussion, but otherwise he was all right.

Cooper Smith, of 1663 Seventh avenue, came to the hospital. Coroner Messmore. Young Robertson's dying statement. He said: "I went about 12:30 over to Russel Sage's with a check to get a number stubs of C. B. & Q. stock. I saw a man with a satchel in going to Mr. Sage very excited and Mr. Sage seemed to scan him. That man pulled out what looked like a pistol, pointed it at me, put it into his left hand, overcoat pocket. I yelled 'murder,' and everybody else yelled 'murder.' I ran and got out. I don't know how I got out. I don't remember. I was dazed, he said, and only knows that he struggled with many others to make his way to the street. His coat was dressed, and he was weak. The chest acted from the concussion, but otherwise he was all right.

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It was said that thousands and possibly millions of dollars worth of bonds and stocks were in the office of Sage & Co. at the time the explosion occurred and that many were lost. It was made that the following notice was sent out: "Parties who have received stocks or bonds to be transferred by Russell Sage & Co. will please notify the stock Exchange & Co. of numbers of certificates and amounts of stocks of what classes and amounts."

Late this afternoon Russel Sage made a statement to Inspector Byrnes: It came out of my office, having been sent for. I found a man there, he handed me a card with the name Eugene D. Wilson on it. He said he came from Alton D. Rogerson and at the same time passed me my own letter in a sealed envelope. It was addressed to me. I opened it and found it was a demand from me for one immediate payment of a million and a quarter dollars. The letter said that if the money was not given up at once, he would blow me, himself and the entire place up with dynamite. I read the letter and placing it in the envelope handed it back to him and started to go into my private office when the explosion occurred."

When Mr. Norton was blown out of the window into the street, a cow was also blown out and lost on the Trinity churchyard fence. It was examined. Two pair of gloves were found in the pockets, one of silk and the other of wool. When Mr. Sage was lying on his cot in O'Connor's drug store, he remarked to Washington B. Connor, who was near him: "I have been an overcoat in the wrong. Will you please go over and get it? It is necessary to say that Mr. Connor did not perform the errand. The coat was not found on the premises. Jones was afterward recognized as belonging to Mr. Sage.

The doctor-Byrnes seen two hours at the residence of Mr. Sage to-night and upon his return to his office stated that while Mr. Sage remains in bed, he is suffering from illness other than the shock of the afternoon's experience. The physician repeated substantially the same story of the events of the afternoon that has been given in previous dispatches.

One of the chief reasons for the inspector's visit was for the purpose of determining the identity of the severed head which was taken to the house in a basket and after the face was washed and been suitably composed by doctors it was shown to Mr. Sage, who immediately identified it as that of his murderous visitor, upon settling that point of the case. From the conversation of the fourteen that have been given of that of Mr. Sage's descendant and Mr. Sage says he never saw him before to-day.

Mr. Russel Sage's residence being wired it was stated that with the exception of a slight cut on the forehead Mr. Sage is all right and had retired at a late hour. He has been in receipt of numerous telegrams of both of inquiry and of congratulation, through the afternoon, and is fast recovering his equanimity.

At 12:25 an announcement drove up and the crowd which had gathered, growing with horror as first one and then another person was carried out. The wounds were terrible. His head was swathed in bandages and his chest appeared to have been blown in. He was carried down stairs, the police using their clubs to keep back the surging crowd which had gathered.

Another man, coming from the inner room and a gaping wound in his head, with his hand extended, is covered with blood, was placed out of the same ambulance and carried down.

Then another ambulance arrived. The patient was so covered with bandages and clothes that the extent of his injuries could not be guessed at.

The names of those patients were given as Frank Robertson, aged 20, cashier's clerk, residence Bergen Point, N. J., severe cut on neck, but dangerously. C. W. Osborn, aged 45, cashier in Russel Sage's office, residence 40 Jersey street, Brooklyn, bad body wounds. E. F. Norton, of Far Rockaway.

While the doctors were caring for the wounded a very injured man drove up in a carriage and was also very injured. He inquired if Mr. Robertson had a check for 50,000 in his pocket. He was refused permission to see him, and went away muttering to make it warm for some one. Assuming the terrible force of the explosion, the good luck of one of the injured men looked as though it had been run through a stone crusher.

One man had a fracture of skull and laceration of brain in a serious condition.

Norton died at 2:30 o'clock. He was about 30 years old.

Young Robertson's right eye is gone and he will probably lose his left eye also. He is terribly disfigured. He was employed by N. Y. Tunnel & Co., 65 Broadway, and had gone to close some stock to Russel Sage.

THE STORY OF THE PLOT.

The story of the plot on Mr. Sage's life goes far back. Russel Sage, it, started free by a notice. He sent out of late Mr. Sage has received four threatening letters signed by one James Wilson, in one of them he wrote demanded $1,200,000. Why, the sum, Mr. Sage could not say. The recent troubles between President Andrews of the New York Steam Heating company and the Standard Gas company came now in play in the case. A large part of the stock in dispute belonged to the widows Simons and Manhasset. These women, was said in his letters, is was unable to marry. He therefore commenced money to put him on their Sage can cover. Mr. Sage paid no attention to him. Mr. Sage does not answer letters in the envelopes he denounces in abusive terms. The writer threatened. Mr. Sage's life put no attention was said to it as a new amount the letters seem to believe as was a nameless crank. He quote Russel Sage, in known words. The result is known and Mr. Sage has been an object of no dynamite fear."

A DESCRIPTION EXAMINED.

A special from Albany, N. Y., says: The dynamite crank is thought to be Alfred D. Wilson, speaks, an ex-Union Pacific and ex-Wells Fargo & Co. Wilson cousin. Wilson was a very strong man and of great courage. The first signs of insanity were developed about four years ago, when he bought the Bolton house on Lake George. Then he let horses into the hotel and shooting at a negro waiter, across the street. Soon after he sent terms in the asylum in Illinois, Mr. Tyler said that he knew Wilson in Boise, Oregon, about eight months ago. He will send a telegram to Tacoma to find what became of the Wilson referred to.

The police of the Second precinct reported, at 5 o'clock this afternoon that they had found portions of a human body in the ruins of Russel Sage's office. The fragments were sent to the morgue. It is believed that the remains are a part of the bomb-thrower's body.

THE SECURITIES SAFE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mr. Sage is a large owner of money and the uneasiness which was aroused by the wrecking of his office was not irrational. The securities could have been replaced in time, but the delay which might have resulted from the destruction of them might have caused serious inconvenience to even strong firms. It was a relief to discover that there have been no complications on this account. The securities which happened to be in his office at the time were believed to have been placed in the safes of the Manhattan railway in the adjoining offices on the same floor and the only loss of this kind was thought to have been a certificate of 100 shares of stock which was just being delivered on a call.

A BAND OF ANARCHISTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A United Press reporter learned this evening that a $7,000 check was missing. Mr. Osborne, one of Mr. Sage's cashiers, says that when he went out of the office just before noon to get his luncheon there was a check for $7,000 lying on the desk. He does not know what has become of it, though it may be in the waste-basket which he has collected in boxes now under desk and key in the Manhattan company's office.

The body of Clerk Norton was removed to-day to his home in Rockaway for burial.

Captain Tracy Byrne, lecturer of Wood's museum, identifies the head of the bomb-thrower as that of a man who ate a conversation with him about two weeks ago. This man, whose name he had forgotten, invited Horne to go out lecturing on monopolies and socialistic topics. Horne says the man told him he was going to write to all the capitalists like Jay Gould and Russel Sage and if they did not come to Horne's terms he would write them again, and if they still ignored his request he would blow them all up.

Horne continued: "He wanted everything placed under the auspices of the general government. Passengers, he said, should be carried as freight, and by this method it would cost but sixty cents for a passenger from New York to San Francisco. He said he was a member of a strong organization formed for the purpose of advancing these ideas. The body was a religious one and was instituted for the good of the poor. It would elevate the pauper. He showed me a subscription which he said was an officer's badge, and that he was an officer. He told me that I would not be selected to do the bomb throwing. When any monopolist refused to accept the invitation to attend the lectures, and his client was voted, lots would be drawn, the man drawing the blank would be detailed to throw the bomb. He introduced me to other men whom he said were members of the society. One of these men I remember well. He was a small-sized man, wore a dark mustache and short stubby beard. This man said that the organization would, within two years, be one of the largest in the country."

Horne says that he became tired of talking to these men and exclaimed: "Satan on 23d saw both of these men," said Horne, "on the street. Acquaintance No. 2 saw me enter the museum one day and a few minutes after the doorkeeper handed me a card." Horne handed Inspector Byrnes the card which had been sent him. On the back of the card was written a request for an interview with Horne. The note was signed "W. D. Southworth, San Francisco, care Morris Hotel, No. 11 West street, New York." Inquiry was made for Southworth at the hotel and an employee stated that he left for South America about two weeks ago. Inspector Byrnes telegraphed to the chief of police at San Francisco, asking if there had been any person arrested there within the past two years for making incendiary speeches on the subject of capitalism, anarchism, government control of railroads, etc., and if so to wire him a description and particulars. At a late hour to-night the inspector had not received a reply to his query. The inspector considers the story told by Horne as very probable, and thinks that an answer to his telegram to the chief of police at San Francisco will clear matters a little. He says there can be no confusion between Horne and the bomb-thrower, as the latter's appearance is known all over the country.

George Francis Train, accompanied by a young man, visited the morgue to-night. The pair were taken to the anteroom of the morgue and shown several fragments of wearing apparel supposed to have belonged to the man whose head lay in the morgue. Train picked up one pair of hose which had been worn by the bomb-thrower. Train scanned the article carefully and then declared that it was one of a pair of hose he had given to the fiend a few weeks ago. Captain Donovan, who was also present, inquired why Train was so particular. Train glanced up quickly and remarked: "There is no mistake in this, captain," and pulling off his shoes showed that the material of the socks he wore was the same as that of the single sock he held in his hand.

"I mean business," continued Train, but I'm not at liberty to say all I know just yet." Train's companion made no attempt to help in the identification. Subsequently Train was noticed to look upon the head of the bomb-thrower. As he was withdrawing from the morgue he said that he and his friend would be seen later.

The injured patients at the hospital are reported to-night as doing as well as could be expected.

PERHAPS FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5.—There is reason to believe that Hugh D. Wilson, late a member of the firm of Brewster & Wilson in this city, is the man who blew up the Millionaire Sage in New York yesterday.

Men who knew Wilson when in Kansas here say the published description of the would-be assassin is his. For years Hugh D. Wilson was a partner of Charles Brewster in the real estate business under the firm name of Brewster & Wilson, with an office in the American Bank building. Wilson was successful and made considerable money, but his friends say that with the collapse of that bank he lost almost everything. He began to handle milling stocks and about a year ago, not being successful, here, removed with his family to New York. Persons here who ever that they have not seen from him save as he as for the past few months been in straightened circumstances and in need of support for his family. Nobody here can assign a reason for the wild deed, should the dynamiter prove to be Hugh D. Wilson. He never showed signs of insanity, but the troubles which he is averred to have had may have unsettled his mind.

A Terrible Blizzard.

PEMBINA, N. D., Dec. 5.—A terrible blizzard set in Tuesday morning and continued all day Thursday, Tuesday night, Friday and is still howling with increased velocity. Business is at a standstill. No one can get in or out of the city. Sidewalks and streets are blocked with snow banks ten and fifteen feet high and cannot be cleared until the storm abates.

THE CRIME

A Madman Appears in a Wall Street Office.

HE WANTS A MILLION.

Russell Sage Obstinate and Refuses the Money.

A DEPERATE DESPERADO

Men and Building to Be as Nice Destroyed.

HE KEPT HIS WORD.

Immediately Upon Refusal the Madman Causes a Terrific Explosion—Several Bystanders Killed—Mr. Sage Severely Injured—The Building Torn Apart—The Author of the Crime Blown to Pieces—A Dangerous Lunatic Who Had Been Writing Threatening Letters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A terrific explosion occurred at 12:25 o'clock this afternoon in the old Union Trust building at Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway. It is also known as the "Arcade." It runs through to Trinity Place and is used for egress from the Rector street elevated railway station. The noise and shock was frightful and caused a panic in the entire lower part of the city.

It was caused by a dynamite bomb exploded in Russell Sage's office. Mr. Sage was badly hurt but will live. The man who threw the bomb and one of Mr. Sage's clerks were killed. Several others were killed and many persons were injured.

The explosion was the work of a fiend, whether insane or not is yet unknown, who went to Russell Sage's office with the purpose of assassinating him.

The story is that at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon, a small, well-dressed man, apparently about 35 years old, carrying a leather bag, called at Russell Sage's office, on the second floor of No. 7 Broadway, and asked for Mr. Sage. He was told that Mr. Sage was busy and could not be seen. The man persisted and continued to talk in a low tone.

Mr. Sage, who was in an inner office, came out to see what was the matter. He asked the man what he wanted. The man said: "I demand a private interview with you." Mr. Sage inquired with what he could oblige the man with the satchel.

"We want," he said, slowly and distinctly, "one million two hundred thousand dollars, we want them right here and now." Mr. Sage started back, but instantly recovering his presence of mind, said it was a great deal of money and that he would have to think about it. He knew that he was dealing with a crank, and was sparring for time. But subterfuges were in vain with this crank. He had no time to wait and he said so.

"We cannot wait. Close your clerk's our business was urgent. The money is wanted now. In this satchel I have dynamite, pounds of it. Unless you hand over the money, up she goes."

Mr. Sage made one more attempt to temporize. He had not got the money, he said, his visitor might come again.

At the word the man made an angry gesture and raising the satchel at arms length, "You will not?" he said, "then here goes."

An explosion followed which almost raised the roof from the building and Mr. Sage was blown clear through the door-way of his private office and across the room, landed in a bank of rubbish.

The stranger was thrown against the partition and most severely injured.

The persons in Mr. Sage's office at the time of the explosion were Mr. Sage, his brother-in-law, (Colonel Slocum), C. E. James of No. 7 Nassau street, B. F. Norton of Far Rockaway, C. W. Osborn of Brooklyn and Mr. Menzies, attaches of the office, Frank Robinson of Bergen Point, a messenger and the bomb thrower. All of these were either killed or more or less severely injured. The wounded ones were taken to O'Connell's drug store across the way where their injuries were attended to.

The occupants of the building rushed pell-mell into the street, their faces pale with fright. Most of them thought that the building had turned in and that there was to be a repetition of the Park Place horror. When the explosion occurred there was a great rush of air from below. The building rocked and shook and the floors seemed to rise up. Everywhere the walls were cracked and big lumps of plaster loosened from the ceiling fell with a crash.

The panic in the upper stories was something awful. People ran over and trampled upon each other in their mad haste to get down the stairways. There were two elevators in operation, both filled with passengers at the time. How they escaped death no one knows, for in the confusion was so great for half an hour after the occurrence that no details of the narrow escapes that many must have had could be obtained.

The scene in the wrecked office of Russell Sage after the explosion was one of ruin and chaos. The large main office has a smaller office on each side. The explosion apparently occurred in the main office and expended its force westward toward the larger of the small offices and through it to the offices of the Elevated railway. In Mr. Sage's main office the furniture was overturned and broken; the walls and ceilings were bared of plaster in great patches; the little closet built under the washstand was wrecked; broken ink bottles and other office implements were scattered over the floor. The safe lay in the midst of the sagging floor, agape with documents, enclosed in stout manila envelopes. This office communicates immediately with the hallway of the building. The door has over it a brick arch, which before the explosion was concealed by plaster. The explosion knocked off the plaster on both sides of the door and detached part of the brick arch from the wall above. The floor just in the middle of the main office has sagged at least six inches below the proper level.

The office to the east, a small one, was not so seriously wrecked. The plaster near the ceiling was knocked off and all the furniture was covered with plaster. The office to the west was nearly as badly wrecked as the main office. All the windows here as well as in the other two offices were broken and the walls were in a large part bared of plaster.

In the offices of the Manhattan Railway company on the same floor with Mr. Sage's office, but farther in the rear toward Trinity Place, the shock of the explosion was about as severe as in the front. Window panes were blown out, walls and ceilings were cracked and everything thrown in confusion. In the Manhattan Directors' room, which is about in the center of the building, George Gould and several other members of the board are said to have been holding an executive meeting. They were terribly frightened by the noise, but none of them were hurt. Across the hallway is an unoccupied room full of books. The floors out over the well under the skylight. All its windows were broken and part of the furniture was overturned, while the floor was strewn with books and other debris. Just to the east of the skylight well and across the hall from Mr. Sage's offices, are the offices of Roussel & Hicks, agents for the Consolidated Coal company of Maryland. The windows here were broken and the furniture tossed about. Just to the south of these offices are the offices of F. F. De Navarro. The office door is at least twenty-five feet from Mr. Sage's office; nevertheless the windows were all broken and everybody in the place was badly shaken. De Navarro was cut on one hand by flying glass.

The second floor hallway, leading to Mr. Sage's offices was badly shattered, and the floor was covered with debris. In this hallway, just outside the door leading to Sage's main office was found the shockingly mangled body of a man. The trunk and legs were in a state that would have made recognition impossible, but the head, which the police report as having been severed from the body, showed but few marks. As the trunk and legs lay in a pool of rope brought by the firemen they looked like a bundle of ragged, old clothes and were absolutely without human semblance. The man wore a pointed reddish beard. The head looked like that of a man of education.

The police from time to time brought little bloody clots from the office and laid them carefully with the body. There was blood on the wall close to the door through which the man had apparently been blown. The remains have since been recognized as those of the dynamiter.

Russell Sage, after the explosion groped his way out of the passage. His face and hands were dripping with blood. He was almost unconscious. Two men carried him down stairs and across Broadway to a drug store. A few minutes later Mr. Slocum, his brother-in-law, came rushing down stairs. His hands were bleeding and there was a gash on one side of his head. He was also carried to the drug store. Cleaned with ringing ears and bleeding faces, deafened, blind and weak with dust and shock staggered out into the hall and, too rather than walked down the stairs. They were cared for at the drug store as were others who were injured.

At 1 o'clock a closed carriage drove up to the drug store. Russell Sage accompanied by two friends, got into it and drove away. He refused to speak of the accident, but one of the gentlemen said: "Mr. Sage's injuries are not serious." Mr. Sage walked to the carriage without assistance. His hands were bandaged. His head his right hat on, but although his face was blood-stained it wore no bandages. Mr. Sage arrived at his house, No. 506 Fifth avenue, in a cab at 2:55. He was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Munn; and Mr. Gardiner, the attorney for the Elevated railroad. Mr. Sage's first words as he entered the door were "I'm all right; only a little burned." The doctors would not allow him to talk but hurried him up stairs. Mr. Sage presented a more rightful appearance at this time than immediately after the explosion. His head was then swathed in bandages. Both hands were at that time bound up. His clothing was torn. Nothing was left of his coat. His trousers were ripped. His face was burned. He appeared to be suffering from a severe shock, but was able to reassure his friends as to his condition. He grasped and would have taken and not quick hands caught him. The family had been apprised and were awaiting him. Everything was in readiness and Mr. Sage was stripped of his tattered garments and put to bed.

Mr. Jay Gould was at the house when the injured man arrived. He seemed nervous but talked freely of the disaster. "I have not been down town to-day," said Mr. Gould, "but my son telephoned me an account of the attempt on Mr. Sage's life. It appears that this man, James Walsh, came up to Mr. Sage's office this morning and demanded $1,500,000. Mr. Sage naturally refused, and without another word of warning the man dropped a bag of dynamite on the floor and attempted to run. But he was not quick enough and the explosion occurred with a deafening report."

A telephone message at 4 o'clock announces that Mr. Sage is probably much worse hurt than was at first supposed. It was necessary to carry him up the stairs to his door. No one is admitted.

At 4:30 o'clock Coroner Schultze, who had been notified by telephone, arrived on the scene of the explosion. He viewed the remains of the dead, gathered up in one net. A few moments later he gave orders for their removal.

What was left, by the explosion, of the madman's body, (at least so it was taken for) was accepted by the police and coroner) was laid out in Undertaker Duffy's establishment at 82 Greenwich street. It was not much. The head was there blackened, but neither cut nor disfigured. It was cut off at the top of the neck and looked for all the world like the mask of a man 35 or 40 years old, with hair, beard that might have been long, but now burned close to the chin. Then there was a leg; the right; the left foot, one hand, and there was all. The body proper was gone; of neither chest nor abdomen was a trace found.

The leg that was there was broken and twisted. Such shreds of clothing as were found showed that the man had worn trousers of a blue-black plaid, a black overcoat and long black stockings. He had been careful to rid himself of everything that might disclose his identity. His name had been written in the corner of his high black hat, but he had cut it out. There was a hole in the lining where it had been. Crowds came and went, looking at the face, but no one knew it.

Later the coroner made an examination and ordered the remains removed to the morgue. The list of the dead and injured so far as now known is:

DEAD.

H. D. WILSON, alias Gore, the thrower of the bomb, right hand maimed and torn.

B. F. NORTON, of Far Rockaway, 50 years old; died in Chambers Street hospital.

Unknown man, head and fragments of body picked up on the floor and walls of Russell Sage's office; black hair, supposed to be a clerk of Mr. Sage.

Unknown man, portions of whose remains were found in the hallway, outside of Mr. Sage's office.

MISSING.

F. C. Menzies, 25 years old, typewriter and stenographer to Russell Sage, said to have been blown up by the explosion, may be one of the unknown dead.

INJURED.

RUSSELL SAGE, millionaire broker and investor; bleeding from many cuts on the head, partially conscious.

COL. J. T. SLOCUM, cashier and cut about the face, but not seriously; able to walk away.

C. W. OSBORN, cashier for Russell Sage, cut and gashed and bruised from head to foot and probably internally injured; will probably die.

WILLIAM EATON, Wall street broker, cut about face and head and bruised; at the hospital suffering from shock.

W. E. LAIDLAW, at hospital suffering from many injuries.

SAMUEL C. CALHOUN, telegraph operator, badly bruised and dazed.

FRANK ROBERTSON, broker's clerk, badly lacerated and cut, may die.

Unconscious man supposed to be SAMUEL BELLS of Hiawatha, Kan., identification assumed from document found in pocket.

Last fragments of bodies were taken to the morgue.

B. F. Norton, who was employed as a clerk in Mr. Sage's office, was blown through the window and into the street. He was taken to an hospital where he died without regaining consciousness.

Outside an enormous crowd congregated the building. The rumors and spread like wildfire through town that a boiler explosion had occurred in the building in which the elevated railroad offices are. People rushed out from their offices all along Broadway and Wall street and ran pell-mell into the street to learn what disaster had happened. In less than five minutes after the explosion had occurred Broadway and other streets in the vicinity were packed from curb to curb with a seething, struggling mass of excited humanity.

The panic which seized everybody made them forget the fire department and it was some ten minutes before an alarm was sent out. Then there was a cry that Russell Sage's office had been blown up by a dynamite bomb and that Mr. Sage and all its occupants had perished in the explosion. Washington E. Connors' office is next door to Sage's office on the second floor. Judging from the appearance from the outside both Sage's and Connor's offices had been completely wrecked and that any one could have escaped from them alive seemed almost a miracle. The first information on the gathering crowd outside the building received of the disaster was when several officeholders came rushing out with pale faces, some of them badly bruised, bleeding and covered with dust and dirt so that they were scarcely recognizable.

One man said as he fell into the arms of a policeman: "My God! the whole building is in ruins. Mr. Sage and Mr. Connor and all their clerks are dead." He fainted before he could say any more.

The accident emptied the stock exchange for a time but saw no effort to relieve.

The police soon arrives in force and while many were detailed to keep order and prevent persons from entering the building, others helped the firemen carrying the dead and injured out of the building and into the drug store opposite. They found the mangled remains of three bodies in the hallway and in the office of Mr. Sage, which were so badly mutilated as to be unrecognizable. They gathered the pieces together in a netting. One of the most noticeable things about the place, after the dust had settled, was the strong and pungent odor that prevailed about the interior of the building. It was particularly noticeable in the vicinity of Russell Sage's office.

"It looks like dynamite or giant powder," said Captain McCaughlin, who, with Detective McCloskey, made a survey of the building as soon as the crowd had been cleared out on the sidewalk.

It is believed that the bomb thrown by the stranger was an ordinary glass receptacle filled either with dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

The first of the injured to arrive at Chambers Street hospital was Samuel C. Calhoun, of No. 65 Jeanette street, Brooklyn. He complained of pain in his chest and was bleeding from many cuts. He said he was at work in the hospital. He said he was sitting in Mr. Connor's office on the second floor of the building reading a newspaper. He is a telegraph operator there, and was waiting for the click of his instrument, when suddenly there was a deafening report and he was thrown to the floor. How he got out of the building he does not remember. He was dazed, he said, and only knows that in struggles with many others to make his way to the street. His hat was dressed, and he went away. His chest ached from the concussion, but otherwise he was all right.

Coroner Shultz of owed Coroner Messmore to the hospital. Coroner Messmore took young Robertson's dying statement. He said: "I went about 2:30 over to Russell Sage's with a check to get a hundred shares of C. B. & Q. stock. I saw a man with a satchel go in ahead of me to Mr. Sage very earnestly and Mr. Sage seemed to scan him. That man pulled out what looked like a pistol. It glittered and he put it into his left hand overcoat pocket. I yelled 'murder,' and everybody else yelled 'murder.' I heard an explosion at the same time. There was an explosion and I saw something object in his right hand. The man wore a high silk hat, had light brown side whiskers and appeared to be about 38 years old. He wore a black overcoat and he was alone and had a square satchel. He was very well dressed."

It was said that thousands and possibly millions of dollars worth of bonds and stocks were in the office of Sage & Co. at the time the explosion occurred and that they were lost. It was learned that the following notice was sent out: "Parties who have received stocks or have delivered stocks to Russell Sage & Co. will kindly notify Fairchild Tayor & Co. of number of certificates and amounts of stocks, bonds and checks and amounts."

Later this afternoon Russell Sage made the following statement to Inspector Byrnes: "I came out of my office, having been sent for. I found a man there, he handed me a card with the name 'E. A. Wilson' on it. He said he came from Joan D. Rockefeller and at the same time handed me a typewritten letter in a sealed envelope. It was addressed to me. I opened it and found it was a demand upon me for the immediate payment of a million and a quarter dollars. The letter stated that if the money was not given up at once, he would blow me, himself and the entire place up with dynamite. I read the letter and placing it in the envelope, handed it back to him and turned to go into my private office when the explosion occurred."

When Mr. Norton was blown out of the window into the street, a coat was also blown out and landed on the Trinity churchyard fence. It was examined. Two pair of gloves were found in the pockets, one of silk and the other of wool. When Mr. Sage was lying on his back in O'Connell's drug store, he remarked to Washington E. Connor, who was near him: "I have lost an overcoat in the wreck. Will you please go over and get it?" It is needless to say that Mr. Connor did not perform the errand. The coat which was found on the graveyard fence was afterward recognized as belonging to Mr. Sage.

Inspector Byrnes spent two hours at the residence of Mr. Sage to-night and upon his return to his office stated that while Mr. Sage remains in bed, he is suffering from little else than the shock of the afternoon's experience. The millionaire related substantially the same story of the events of the afternoon that has been given in previous despatches.

One of the chief reasons for the inspector's visit was for the purpose of determining the identity of the severed head which was taken to the house in a basket and after the fragments had been carefully collected by coroners it was shown to Mr. Sage, who immediately identified it as that of his murderous visitor, thus settling that point of the case. From the contortion of the features the head was evidently that of a man of Hebraic descent and Mr. Sage says he never saw him before yesterday.

At Russell Sage's residence to-night it was stated that with the exception of a slight cut on the forehead Mr. Sage is all right and has retired as usual. He has been in receipt of numerous telegrams of both inquiry and of congratulation, through the afternoon, and is fast recovering his equanimity.

At 12:25 an ambulance drove up and the crowd which gathered groaned with horror as the first man was lifted out upon a stretcher. His wounds were terrible. His head was swathed in bandages and its chest appeared to have been blown in. He was carried down stairs, the police using their clubs to keep back the surging crowd which had gathered.

Another man, bearing from the mouth and a gaping wound in his neck, with his hand extended, all covered with blood, was lifted out of the same ambulance and carried below.

Just then another ambulance arrived. Its patient was so covered with bandages and cement that the extent of his injuries could not be guessed at.

The names of these patients were given as: Frank Robertson aged 20, a broker's clerk, residence Bergen Point, N. J., severed neck, badly wounded. C. W. Osborn, aged 42, cashier in Russell Sage's office, residence 90 Hickory Place, Brooklyn, bad body wounds. B. F. Norton, of Far Rockaway.

While the doctors were caring for the wounded a gray-haired man drove up in a carriage and rushed wildly into the hospital. He was very much excited and wanted to see Robertson right off. He said Robertson had a check for $9,000 in his pocket. He was refused permission to see him, and went away muttering to make it warm for some one. Acknowledging the terrible force of the explosion, the gory waiter of one of the injured men looked as though it had been run through a stone crusher.

Osborn has a fractured skull and lacerated ears and is in a serious condition.

Norton died at 2:30 o'clock. He was about 52 years old.

Young Robertson's right eye is gone and he will probably lose his left eye also. He is horribly disfigured. He was employed by N. M. Rothschild & Co., 65 Broadway, and had gone to deliver some stock to Russell Sage.

THE STORY OF THE PLOT.

The story of the plot on Mr. Sage's life goes far back. Russell Sage, it is stated, for a year past has received three or four threatening letters signed by one James Walsh, and in one of them the writer demanded $1,200,000. What was sum, Mr. Sage could not say. The recent troubles between President Andrews of the New York Steam Heating company and the Standard Gas company came now in play in the case. A large part of the stock in dispute belonged to the widows Slocum and Hitchcock. These women, Walsh said in his letters, he was unable to marry. He therefore demanded money to put him on their financial level. Mr. Sage paid no attention to him. Mr. Jay Gould was also attacked in the letters and denounced in abusive terms. The writer threatened Mr. Sage's life but no attention was paid to it as it was thought by those who knew about the letters to believe that he was a harmless crank. To quote Russell Sage, Jr.'s own words, "No result is known and Mr. Sage has been an object of the dynamiter's hate."

A PASSENGER'S DEATH.

A special from Albany, N. Y., says: The dynamite crank is thought to be Hiram D. Wilson, aged 50, an escaped lunatic and native of Green county. Wilson had previously escaped from Hagaman's town and Utica asylums. He was a very strong man and of light complexion. The first signs of insanity were developed about fourteen years ago, when he bought the Bolton house on Lake George. Then he let horses into the hotel and, mounting a table he ordered the guests to come in. For years he has talked of making horses go faster than any have ever gone and of patenting rights. As one time he took the shoes off a horse's feet and put them on his own feet and then he rode the horse over the mountainous country of the Adirondacks. Soon after short terms in the insane asylum he had been discharged as cured or escaped. He has generally celebrated his freedom by threatening to kill some one who refused to meet his demands for money. Several years ago he attempted to kill a man whom he met in the street to settle up in business. On another occasion, when U. S. Arnold was in Albany, Wilson threatened to kill Mr. Arnold and even attempted to assault him in his office. He has also threatened the life of Gould, Winslow, one of the state canal commissioners. It was the loss of money that made Wilson crazy. He was arrested here about a year ago for threatening to kill some one.

WAS IT ANARCHY?

Sensational Developments in the Sage Explosion Case.

MAKING THE BOMB THROWER.

A Man Who Says He Was the Agent of a Secret Society — A Mysterious Organization—A California Anarchist.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The building at which the fatal dynamite explosion occurred yesterday was visited by thousands of people this evening. Orlando B. Porter the owner of the building and a force of workmen engaged in tearing down the wrecked partitions and the floors, preparatory to making repairs. Building-inspector Brady said that the main walls of the building were unshaken, the principal damage being done to the inner walls. Mr. Washington O'Conner said he called on Mr. Sage this morning at his house and found him looking bright and cheerful. He will be all right in a few days.

"I think there is no truth in the rumor that any bonds or securities were either lost by Mr. Sage or myself," said Mr. O'Conner, "what papers were scattered on the floors were picked up again and we are all right. We won't lose a dollar save by the destruction of the office and furniture."

Police-inspector Byrnes, after visiting the scene this morning, said the man who threw the bomb evidently knew Mr. Sage by sight and waited for him to come out of the private office before he advanced to the window and made known his business. A man whose name the inspector would not reveal went into Mr. Sage's office two minutes before the explosion on business; he saw the man sitting there, evidently waiting for someone. This man took his seat behind this stranger kept his seat for ten minutes, then the business man becoming impatient, advanced to the window, transacted his business and then went away leaving Wilson sitting in the outer office. The dynamiter kept his seat until Mr. Sage came out of his private office. From his seat the man Wilson could see Mr. Sage through the little window. He at once got up and advancing to the little window handed a card with the name "H. D. Wilson," on it to Clerk Norton saying at the same time, "Give that to Mr. Sage. I want to see him about some bonds for Mr. Rockefeller." Mr. Norton handed the card to Mr. Sage, who at once turned to the window and spoke to the man. What happened afterwards was told in the despatches of yesterday.

Mr. Byrnes said that Mr. Sage was not in the least excited when the head of the dynamiter was shown to him at his home last night. He sat up in bed, looked at the head critically and said: "That is the man, I remember the face well."

Mr. Sage showed no signs of nervousness. The gas lights in the rooms were all turned up and the face could be plainly seen. The head was in the room before Mr. Sage was told what he was to see. No one in the house knew what the basket contained except Mr. Byrnes and Dr. Munn, when it was brought in. Mr. Sage's family knew nothing of it.

The head of the bomb-thrower, which is now at the morgue, will be used for identification. Mr. Byrnes thinks if persons seeking the description of the man will go to see the head identification will be effected in that way, persons knowing of any such man being missed are also requested to take a look at the head. Mr. Byrnes told the United Press reporter that Mr. Sage had never spoken to him about the threatening letters he received from Walsh. He had but little to say this afternoon about the identity of the dynamiter.

Inspector Byrnes and several detectives have been searching during the day for every scrap of the dead man's effects with a hope that from some of them a tangible clue might be obtained. All the effects were found, but whether or not the clue accompanied them the inspector will not say. These articles, in the opinion of the detectives, undoubtedly belonged to the dynamiter. A silk hat with a glazed sweatband under which were stamped the letters "W. C." and the figures "7-58-8." In the breast pocket of the overcoat was found a black sea pocketbook containing a $20 bill and two safe keys. In the overcoat were also two pairs of dogskin gloves, No. 7¾, one pair was quite new, the other was worn. The detectives also found a piece of the shell of the bomb in the ceiling. It was of very thick sheet iron, three inches long by half an inch wide. One of its edges was perforated.

Deputy-coroner Jenkins made an autopsy on the head of the man to-day. An extravasation of blood was found on the left side of the brain, caused by a concussion. The brain was put in Mueller's fluid, a solution of bichromate of potash, and the head in Wickersheimer's fluid. Doctors Edward C. Spitzka, Lanceneerer, Gray and Dunham will assist in making a preliminary examination of the brain. The two jars containing the head and the brain were taken to the Carnegie laboratory in East Twenty-sixth street. Before the head was cut open photographs were taken in three positions, front view, three-quarter view and a side view, showing the profile. It will take several weeks to harden the brain sufficiently to make a microscopical examination. The bichromate of potash solution will be applied every day. The operation will take several weeks. Then the brain will be given a thorough examination under a powerful microscope and the man's mental condition ascertained.

The head can be seen from all sides of the jar in which it was placed without being taken out. W. D. Tyler, of Tacoma, Washington, called at the morgue this morning and viewed the dead bomb-thrower's face. The face bore a striking resemblance to that of a man named Wilson who was at one time business manager of the Tacoma Ledger. This Wilson had been confined in an insane asylum in Illinois. Mr. Tyler said that he saw Wilson in Portland, Oregon, about eight months ago. He will send a telegram to Tacoma to find what became of the Wilson referred to.

The police of the Second precinct reported at 3 o'clock this afternoon that they had found portions of a human body in the ruins of Russell Sage's office. The fragments were sent to the morgue. It is believed that the remains are a part of the bomb-thrower's body.

THE SECURITIES SAFE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mr. Sage is a large owner of money and the uneasiness which was aroused by the wrecking of his office was not irrational. The securities could have been replaced in time, but the delay which might have resulted from the destruction of them might have caused serious inconvenience to even strong firms. It was a relief to discover that there have been no complications on this account. The securities which happened to be in his office at the time were believed to have been placed in the safes of the Manhattan railway in the adjoining offices on the same floor and the only loss of this kind was thought to have been a certificate of 100 shares of stock which was just being delivered on a call.

A BAND OF ANARCHISTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A United Press reporter learned this evening that a $700,000 check was missing. Mr. Osborne, one of Mr. Sage's cashiers, says that when he went out of the office just before noon to get his luncheon there was a check for $700,000 lying on the desk. He does not know what has become of it, though it may be in the valuable rubbish which he has collected in boxes now under lock and key in the Manhattan company's office.

The body of Clerk Norton was removed to-day to his home in Rockaway for burial.

Captain Henry Horne, lecturer of Work's museum, identified the head of the bomb-thrower as that of a man who had a conversation with him about two weeks ago. This man, whose name he had forgotten, invited Horne to go out lecturing on monopolies and socialistic topics. Horne says the man told him he was going to write to all the capitalists like Jay Gould and Russell Sage and if they did not come to Horne's lectures he would write them again, and if they still ignored his request he would blow them all up.

Horne continued: "He wanted everything placed under the auspices of the general government. Passengers, he said, should be carried as freight, and by this method it would cost but sixty cents for a passenger from New York to San Francisco. He said he was a member of a strong organization formed for the purpose of advancing these ideas. The body was a religious one and was instituted for the good of the poor. It would elevate the pauper. He showed me a blue-ribbon which he said was an officer's badge, and that he was an officer. He told me that I would not be selected to do the bomb throwing. When any monopolist refused to accept the invitation to attend the lectures, and his death was voted, lots would be drawn, the man drawing the blank would be detailed to throw the bomb. He introduced me to other men whom he said were members of the society. One of these men I remember well. He was a small-sized man, wore a dark mustache and short stubby beard. This man said that the organization would, within two years, be one of the largest in the country."

Horne says that he became tired of talking to these men and avoided them. "Later on I saw both of these men," said Horne, "on the street. Acquaintance No. 2 saw me enter the museum one day and a few minutes after the doorkeeper handed me a card." Horne handed Inspector Byrnes the card which had been sent him. On the back of the card was written a request for an interview with Horne. The note was signed, "W. D. Southworth, San Francisco, care Morris hotel, No. 11 West street, New York." Inquiry was made for Southworth at the hotel and an employee stated that he left for South America about two weeks ago. Inspector Byrnes telegraphed to the chief of police at San Francisco, asking if there had been any person arrested there within the past two years for making incendiary speeches on the subject of capitalism, anarchism, government control of railroads, etc., and if so to wire him a description and particulars. At a late hour to-night the inspector had not received a reply to his query. The inspector considers the story told by Horne as very probable, and thinks that an answer to his telegram to the chief of police at San Francisco will clear matters a little. He says there can be no confusion between Horne and the hotel man, and that "acquaintance No. 1" is undoubtedly the man whose head is now at the morgue.

George Francis Train, accompanied by a young man, visited the morgue to-night. The pair were taken to the anteroom of the morgue and shown several fragments of wearing apparel supposed to have belonged to the man whose head lay in the morgue. Train picked up of a pair of hose which had been worn by the bomb thrower. Train scanned the article carefully and then declared that it was one of a pair of hose he had given to the fiend a few weeks ago. Captain Donovan, who stood by, smiled incredulously. Train glanced up quickly and remarked: "There is no mistake in this, captain," and pulling off his shoes showed that the material of the socks he wore was the same as that of the single sock he held in his hand.

"I mean business," continued Train, but I'm not at liberty to say all I know just yet." Train's companion made no attempt to help in the identification. Subsequently Train was allowed to look upon the head of the bomb-thrower. As he was withdrawing from the morgue he said that he and his friend would be seen later.

The injured patients at the hospital are reported to-night as doing as well as could be expected.

PERHAPS FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5.—There is reason to believe that Hugh D. Wilson, late a member of the firm of Brewster & Wilson in this city, is the man who threw the bomb at Millionaire Sage in New York yesterday.

Men who knew Wilson when he lived here say the published description of the would-be assassin is his. For years Hugh D. Wilson was a partner of Charles Brewster in the real estate business under the firm name of Brewster & Wilson, with an office in the American Bank building. Wilson was successful and made considerable money, but his friends say that with the collapse of that bank he lost almost everything. He began to handle mining stocks and about a year ago, not being successful here, removed with his family to New York. Persons here who aver that they have lately heard from him say that he has for the past few months been in straightened circumstances and in need of support for his family. Nobody here can assign a reason for the wild deed, should the dynamiter prove to be Hugh D. Wilson. He never showed signs of insanity, but the troubles which he is averred to have had may have unsettled his mind.

A Terrible Blizzard.

PEMBINA, N. D., Dec. 5.—A terrible blizzard set in Thursday morning and continued all day Thursday, Thursday night, Friday and is still howling with increased velocity. Business is at a standstill. No one can get in or out of the city. Sidewalks and streets are blocked with snow banks ten and fifteen feet high and cannot be cleared until the storm abates.

THE GAZETTE.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$10 00	Six months	$5 00
Three months	2 50	One month	1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$1 50	Six months	75
Three months	50		

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, or they will be presumed to be ordered to. Wednesday holdover notices will be liable for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice to this effect is given.

No claims allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to collect bills or out accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than 7 o'clock noon. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. GISLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE

There is an attempt in the air of the country as there usually is at this season of the year to make political capital out of the business depression which has existed for the past few months. Democratic editors and politicians are industriously circulating the report that the present depression is due entirely to the fact that the Republicans have been successful in the recent elections, and that the business men of the country are afraid to invest their money for fear that the Democrats will repeal the tariff laws and thus destroy the protection which the present laws afford to the various industries of the country. This is the line of argument which is being followed by the Democratic press throughout the country, and it is the only excuse which they can offer for the present condition of affairs. The fact is, however, that the present depression is not confined to the United States, but is felt in every country in the world, and the cause of it is to be found in the fact that the crops in all parts of the world have been unusually large for the past two years, and the consumption has not increased in proportion to the increase in the supply. The result is that the markets of the world are overstocked with the products of the farm, and prices have declined in consequence. This is the true explanation of the present depression, and the Democratic papers which are trying to make political capital out of it are simply deceiving the people for party purposes. The McKinley bill has been in operation for nearly a year, and during that time the country has enjoyed the most unprecedented prosperity. Every department of business has been crowded to its utmost capacity, and the wages of labor have been higher than ever before. The McKinley bill has proved a blessing to the country, and the people will not be deceived by the false statements which are now being made by the Democratic press.

We have received the annual message of Governor McKinley of Ohio, and it is a document of which the people of that State may well be proud. It is a clear, concise and able presentation of the affairs of the State, and shows that the business of the State has been conducted in a most economical manner. The message recommends a number of changes in the laws of the State, but they are all in the direction of reform, and if carried out will result in a great saving to the taxpayers of the State. The message is one of the most able documents that has been issued by any State official for many years, and will be read with interest by every one who is interested in the welfare of the State.

The Democratic press throughout the country is making a great deal of capital out of the fact that the Republicans have been defeated in a number of States in the recent elections, and they claim that the people have repudiated the McKinley bill. This is not so very remarkable when it is considered that the Democrats have been promising the people for the past two years that if they were given control of the House of Representatives they would repeal the McKinley bill, and the people have simply taken them at their word. The Democrats have been promising the people that they would reduce the taxes, and they have been given an opportunity to do so, and they have failed to keep their promises. The people have simply taken them at their word, and have refused to vote for them. The Democrats have been promising the people that they would reduce the taxes, and they have been given an opportunity to do so, and they have failed to keep their promises. The people have simply taken them at their word, and have refused to vote for them. The Democrats have been promising the people that they would reduce the taxes, and they have been given an opportunity to do so, and they have failed to keep their promises. The people have simply taken them at their word, and have refused to vote for them.

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RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. James H. Gregg.

In a recent number of The Christian Register Rev. John W. Chadwick, himself a poet of no mean power, has an interesting notice of one of our minor poets, Mrs. Caroline Mason, and a recent volume of her poems published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and entitled "The Lost Ring and Other Poems." Perhaps the two best known of Mrs. Mason's poems are "Do They Miss Me At Home?" and "When I Am Old." Mr. Chadwick says of her: "She was one of a noble company of women who, without exalted genius or the finest talent, have sung innumerable songs of faith and hope and love, which have found entrance where less simple poems would have been turned away. Incalculable the work that these have done in softening the hardness of the old theology and giving to Christianity a lofty spiritual interpretation. In this noble company Mrs. Mason's is a high and honored place."

I subjoin three of the poems from this volume, which I think the readers of THE GAZETTE will be glad to see.

ITS VOYAGE.

"Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

"My little craft sails not alone;
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas;
And what for me were favor or breeze
Might dash another, with the shock
Of doom, upon some hidden rock.
And so I do not dare to pray
For winds to waft me on my way,
But leave it to a Higher Will
To stay or speed me, trusting still
That all is well, and sure that He
Who launched my bark will sail with me
Through storm and calm, and will not fail,
Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me, every peril past,
Within His sheltering heaven at last.

"Then, whatsoever wind doth blow,
My heart is glad to have it so;
And, blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best."

RECONCILIATION.

"If I on were lying cold and still and white
In death's embraces, O mine enemy!
I think that, if I came and looked on thee,
I should forget that something in the sight
Of thy still face would conquer me, by right
Of Death's sad impotence, and I should see
How pitiful a thing it is to be
Armed with aught that's mortal.

So to-night,
My soul, in darkling, her white flag of peace,
Forestalling that dread hour when we may meet
The dead face and the living, shall cry cross the years: 'Oh, let our warfare cease!
Life is so short, and hatred is not sweet:
Let there be peace between us ere we die.'"

Here is another unnamed of great simplicity and sweetness:

"At cool of day, with God I walk
My garden's grateful shade;
I hear his voice among the trees,
And I am not afraid.

"I see His presence in the night;
And, though my heart is awed,
I do not quail beneath the sight
Of nearness of my God.

"He speaks to me in every wind,
He smiles from every star;
He is not deaf to me, nor blind,
Nor absent, nor afar.

"His hand, that shuts the flowers to sleep,
Each in its dewy fold,
Is strong my feeble life to keep!
And competent to hold.

"I cannot walk in darkness long
My light is by my side;
I cannot stumble or go wrong,
While following such a guide.

"He is my stay and my defense:
How shall I fail or fall?
My helper is Omnipotence!
My ruler ruleth all!

"The powers below and powers above
Are subject to his care;
I cannot wander from his love,
Who loves me everywhere!

"Thus dowered and guarded thus, with him
I walk this peaceful shade;
I hear his voice among the trees,
And I am not afraid."

* * *

The Congregationalist gives editorially this sound counsel which it is plain that a good many fathers and mothers in Colorado Springs would do well to take to heart:

"Keep the children in the house after dark if you would keep them out of temptation. When the night shadows fall boys and girls on the streets frequently use language and tell stories or lay plans for mischief which they would be ashamed to indulge in when the clear light of day shines upon each other's faces. If any parent doubts this statement let him walk out after dark and listen to the scraps of conversation he may overhear between groups of boys, or even girls, for as much license is allowed them nowadays as their brothers. Then let the father mentally place his own son or daughter in this atmosphere and say if he be willing to expose them to this moral contagion. Another bad custom is to allow children to go and spend the night with their mates, a form of visiting which is still common in small places. The gossip after going to bed may be perfectly harmless, but it is too apt to be exciting and to delay sleep. Therefore, on purely physiological grounds, the practice should be discouraged. Single beds, whether for members of the household or for guests, is the ideal arrangement.

* * *

Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, in his plea for Dr. Briggs at his trial, said: "There was a little boy in the Sunday school who was asked why the lions did not eat Daniel, and he said because they did not know how good he was. That was not an orthodox interpretation. It is because they did know how good he was; and we do know how good Dr. Briggs is. Let us not injure him."

* * *

Says the New York Evening Post in a recent editorial:

"Perhaps the most alarming sign of the growth of wealth in this country is the apparent lessening of this sense of responsibility to the community. In the old days it used to be a common thing for the man who had, by the time he reached middle life, acquired property enough to assure a comfortable future, to retire from business and devote a good share of the leisure he thus secured to efforts for the benefit of the public. A large part of his enjoyment during the latter part of his life came from this opportunity to give his time to one and another of those various enterprises for public improvement which are always in need of help."

* * *

It sometimes seems as though this class were disappearing from our cities. The rich man of the old school sought wealth in order to enjoy what wealth brings, and when he had money enough for that purpose he was ready to stop. The rich man of the new school, by the time he has acquired all that he needs, is possessed with a passion for useless accumulation. He seeks more wealth, not because he requires more, or can make good use of more, but simply in order to feel that he has more. And the passion for this useless accumulation grows until the man too often loses a sense of any obligation to the community while furnishes him the opportunity for piling up wealth.

* * *

One does not look for philosophy on the development of society in the speeches at a political "rally," but Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn dropped a few remarks in a speech the other evening which bear directly upon this subject. Speaking of Mr. Boody, one of the candidates for the mayoralty, Mr. Chapin said:

"He is a public spirited citizen, and a man liberally endowed by nature with qualities that fit him to fill positions of great trust. It is known already to the people of Brooklyn that his character is such as I describe. He is more than this; he is a warm-hearted and philanthropic gentleman, possessed of such breadth of mind and character that he has been able to solve a problem which most men leave unsolved as dead. He has entered, as do nearly all our countrymen, upon business pursuits, and has been successful beyond the measure allotted to most of us. But success has not fired his mind with a mania for acquisition. The abounding opportunities for accumulating wealth in this country have not dazzled his imagination as to blind him to the best uses to which money and time and human energy can be put. He has wisely set a limit upon the degrees of activity which he intends to exert for his own benefit, and his ability, his vigor, his experience are offered to the public. At the same time in his private relations he sustains an amount of philanthropic activity which is none less admirable because it is free from ostentation or pretence."

It ought not to be high praise of a man to say such things as this of him. The spectacle should be so common that it would hardly attract remark. But the truth is that it is exceedingly rare.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

The next national Republican convention will be held in the college chapel one week from to-night. Woman suffrage is to be allowed, that all may take part, and arrangements are in the hands of a joint committee from the Phoenix, Apollonian and Minerva societies. The convention will no doubt prove an occasion of more than passing interest, as it will afford an excellent opportunity for parliamentary practice and exhibitions of opinions on the national issues of the day.

The prize drill was the most interesting event in college circles the past week, and the gymnasium was filled on the occasion. The new men drilled well, this being their first appearance under scrutinizing eyes, and the old members of the company were only thrown out after a long drill, on the most exacting of cadet commands. The whole company showed itself to be especially proficient in the manual of arms, but the limited area of the gymnasium floor did not allow much room for the execution of field movements.

Carpenters have been at work on the gym and have rendered it a much more stable and enduring building than before. It was quite badly racked by recent winds, and it was found necessary to do considerable bracing.

Dr. Black spoke in the chapel Tuesday morning on the subject of motives. Closeness to Christ, he named as the highest motive, followed by love, honor, duty and fear. No action, he said, was the result of one motive alone but of a combination of motives. The talk was very instructive.

* * *

With Captain Goodale's departure for West Point, which is soon to occur, the cadets will find themselves without a head. Two or three names are prominently mentioned for the office, but who will be the next captain is as yet a matter of speculation.

Rev. Mr. Safford, the evangelist who is to conduct services at several of the churches during the winter, will also make a number of addresses at the college, and will hold special services under the auspices of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations.

Preparations are in order for the second annual ball of the Colorado college cadets, which is to occur sometime during the Christmas vacation, with the date yet to be fixed.

ALASKA'S WRONGS.

Outrages Upon Defenseless Natives by Americans.

LAWS NEEDED.

An Out of the Way Corner of Uncle Sam's Domain Where Law is Inoperative—The Navy Called On to See Things Right.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The interior department is in receipt of a rather startling budget of correspondence from the governor of Alaska. A priest and missionary in that country in a letter to the Governor of Alaska, dated Kersi, Aug. 21, 1891, states that near the mission here is a cannery belonging to the Northern Packing company, which employs a number of Americans, who have committed outrages upon the natives. A night, under the influence of liquor, it is stated that they broke into the houses of the natives and drive the male members of the families out or beat them nearly to death. One of the natives who was beaten has since died. The letter further states that to avoid these outrages the natives have left their houses and have secluded themselves. The priest in his letter says that one night last spring two drunken Americans employed at the cannery broke into the house of one, named Andrews, attempted to kill an officer of the church who lived with him, because he would not open the door for them. The priest pacified the drunken, who in conversation advised the priest not to interfere under penalty of death. The correctness of the statement is certified to by George Yeromisnoff, the inspector for the United States district court of Alaska.

Upon this report of the priest Governor Knapp informed Lieutenant-commander Maynard, commanding the U. S. S. Pinta, stationed in Alaskan waters, of the outrages upon the natives by the Americans and requested that the civil government be not the facilities to afford relief and investigate the matter, and asked if the Pinta could go to the scene of the outrages and aid in apprehending the criminals and protect the victims. Commander Maynard, in answer said in its judgment it would be extremely hazardous to attempt to make the trip to Kersi. The matter will receive prompt attention and steps will be taken to have an investigation made.

An Atrocious Deed.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—A tragedy unparalleled in atrocity is reported from Wiesenberg, a town of Hungary, twenty-one miles from Presburg. Sixteen years ago the son of a poor peasant living in the county of which Wiesenburg is the capital, went to America. There, by industry, he gradually saved up a total $3,000 in American money. Desiring to return to his father's home, he took on his way changed his money into the coin of the form of English sovereigns, of which he had 600. It was late when he arrived at his father's house. He did not immediately make himself known, but asked for hospitality as a stranger. The mother was not there at the moment, but the father recognized his son through the disguise of years and embraced him. The son, being weary, retired to rest, after telling his father of the little fortune he had brought home with him. The son had the money in a bag near the bed. The father did not tell the mother when she came home of who the stranger was, resolving to wait until morning and then let the son reveal himself to the joy and surprise of the mother. The latter got up during the night and examined the stranger's baggage, and finding the bag of gold, a larger sum than she had ever dreamed of, determined to possess it. The husband and father slept on. The mother stealthily got a knife and cut the throat of the stranger, killing him instantly. Then she took and hid the body. When the father awoke he found his son in a pool of blood on the floor. His cry of anguish and horror aroused the wife who had executed to find her husband a ready accomplice in concealing the crime for the sake of the money. The father gasped out who the victim was. With one cry the murderess rushed and fell dead.

The Graves Trial.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—Immediately after Judge Rising had ordered court convened in the Graves' trial the prosecution put Dr. E. A. Sewall of Denver University on the stand. The doctor is the one who performed the analysis of the viscera in the famous Millington trial. He had also made an analysis of the bottle of liquid presented him by Dr. Holmes and Mr. Worrell, in some of which it is alleged caused the death of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby. He found this liquid contained 2½ per cent. of arsenic (arsenic of potassium) and 3.2 per cent. of a caustic and judging from the analysis the bottle contained 382 grains of arsenic and no whisky as alleged. He stated that after concluding his examination he delivered the bottle to Detective Mollan and Operative Masterson of the Pinkerton agency. He exhibited to the jury the result of his analysis and also the results of a preliminary test in a glass tube.

On cross examination the doctor stated that the bottle was what is commonly called a 16-ounce bottle, and when received by him contained about seven ounces of the liquid.

"I was not informed as to what had become of the other five ounces and returned the bottle to Mr. Mollan and upon the order of the district attorney."

Here Mr. McFarland entered with the bottle.

Mr. McFarland was sworn. He said he obtained the bottle from Dr. Sewall on Mr. Stevens' order in May last. Witness said he was the Denver superintendent of the Pinkerton agency. After he received the bottle he delivered it to Professor Haines in Chicago. The latter took some of its contents and tested it and brought it before the grand jury. Here the seal was broken because some of its members desired to smell and taste of its contents. Again the bottle went to Chicago and was again examined by Dr. Haines and resealed.

On cross examination Judge Mason asked Mr. McFarland: "Is it not a fact that experts pickers in the employ of the Pinkerton agency opened the drawer containing this bottle and tampered with its contents." The superintendent indignantly denied any such intimation. The bottle was then introduced as evidence and passed around among the jurors and lawyers, nearly all of whom smelled of it or putting a little upon their fingers rubbed it over their tongue, and with a very few smacked their lips in their endeavor to determine whether or not it was a very good quality of wine or whisky from your friends in the mountains."

Dr. Sewall was re-called and his cross-examination continued in reply to Judge Mason's question the doctor said he made the analysis by the Marsh test and that he at first looked for mercury or some corrosive substance, but instead of getting mercury he got copper and arsenic. Here the doctor described the way an analysis for poison was made.

The defense then attempted to have the witness admit the Marsh test was unreliable, but he would not do so. He admitted that he took the result of his work to Mr. Morrell soon after he had concluded it.

Upon re-direct examination he stated that antimonious could readily be taken for arsenic, but not if the two drugs were seen together. When antimony was not readily dissolved while arsenic was. In the porcelain dish bearing the stain of arsenic he tested the stain and proved that it was arsenic. In the case Marsh's test without any other test he would not be sure of the results of this test, but he did use other tests to ascertain the results of Marsh's test.

Dr. Sewall was excused and Prof. Walter S. Haines, who also figured in the Millington case, was called to the stand. He said he was a professor of chemistry in the Rush Medical college, Chicago, and had been in that profession sixteen years. Besides, he was consulting physician to the Chicago health department. He stated that he was frequently called upon to examine bodies and look for poison. He had examined about ninety bodies for poison and over 100 specimens of food. In June last Mr. McFarland gave him a bottle for analysis. He identified the same bottle as the bottle from which the fluid was poured. He made analysis by four different tests, among them Marsh's, and his results were the same as Dr. Sewall's.

Judge Mason objected to the witness being allowed to testify as to the analysis for the reason that at the time it was made Dr. Graves had been indicted and was under arrest and had a right to be represented at the analysis, which was not done. The matter was argued until 2 o'clock, when Judge Rising overruled the objection and an exception was taken. Professor Haines, who made an examination of the viscera and other organs of the dead woman, testified to the finding of arsenic in sufficient quantities to cause death. At the close of the direct examination court adjourned until to-morrow.

A Taste of Freedom.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—The notorious Mike Ryan made a big attempt to escape from the county jail to-day. Ryan is now under sentence to serve five years in the penitentiary for clubbing and robbing a countryman of $5,000 and was in jail in default of $30,000 bonds awaiting the decision of the court on his motion for a new trial. Ryan was taken into court this morning by Deputy Sheriff Cummings to hear Judge Bentley deny his motion. Ryan's wife was present and wept bitterly as Ryan was taken into the judge's chambers. There he requested County Sam Phillips to whom Cummings had surrendered him to go in and talk to his wife, to console her not to cry, perhaps that go and while so engaged Ryan was to step out of the room, jump into Jim Connor's buggy, which for some days since cause was standing at the door and escape. Officers were after him soon and after an hour's chase Ryan was captured, near the town of Arvada. Connors was Ryan's partner and was also indicted for the robbery but is now on bail.

The Worst Storm Yet.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The gale which set in last night has already done an immense amount of damage and has been attended with a number of casualties. The gale at the present, 1:30 p. m., shows no signs of abatement. On the contrary it seems to grow in violence as it grows older. Reports are being received from all parts of the country, and they all concur in stating the present gale is more severe than any of its predecessors.

At Dorrington in Shropshire the chimney of an inn was blown down. The building is crushed through the roof and fell upon the landlord and his wife. The man was killed and his wife fatally injured.

In the channel the gale is blowing with great fury and a very heavy sea is running. It is certain that disaster will overtake many craft that have not been able to make a harbor of refuge.

Rioting in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 10.—There has been and is at present much rioting going on in Tamaulipas. It is due to the dissatisfaction of the people with the government. Troops are held in readiness to proceed to the scene of the disorders whenever the government may deem it necessary.

In order to relieve the famine in the state of Durango the government is purchasing corn in the United States.

An agent named Samuelo, employed on the Mexican Central railroad, has disappeared. He is said to be a defaulter to a large amount. It is thought he has fled to the United States.

He May Be Senator.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 10.—The defeat of Roger Q. Mills for the speakership has given wide-spread support, it is said, to the efforts of his admirers to elect him to the United States senate. Governor Hogg has stated that an extra session of the legislature will be called in March or April. The election of a successor to John H. Reagan will be one of the duties of the duty. Senator Clifton looks his appointment from the governor, and although a candidate for election by the legislature, the friends of Mr. Mills are said to be confident of electing the anti-reformer.

The Grippe in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The epidemic of influenza in this city is becoming very pronounced and physicians report hundreds of cases under treatment. City and government physicians, business and professional men and even women are prostrate in many cases. As an instance of the prevalence of the malady it may be stated that nineteen employes of a wholesale house had to be sent home at one time because they were suffering from the grippe and ten professors in St. Louis University are under the care of physicians.

Descended from Kit Carson.

PUEBLO, Dec. 10.—Miss Carson, a descendant of the old scout, Kit Carson, some years ago married a daughter of William Russell, a mountaineer living on the Purgatoire creek. The marriage proved unhappy and Mrs. Carson returned to her parents' home. This morning Carson went over to the Russell ranch and a quarrel ensued in which Carson shot the man and the woman. The latter is dead and the former dying.

A REBEL REPORT.

Mongols Again to the Chinese Insurgents.

SUMMARY DEATH TO RIOTERS.

A Fear of Russia—The Anti-Christian Riots—Horrible Methods of Stirring Up Trouble—Chinese Duplicity.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10.—The report that the Mongolian rebels have suffered another defeat is confirmed. They were followed up so closely by General Nieh, after the battle of Chao-yang, that they made another stand in desperation and were again driven with great slaughter before the Imperial troops. The particulars of the fight have not yet been received.

Europeans here express the opinion that the rebels would have surrendered or dispersed, but for their knowledge that no mercy would be shown to them. Information from rebel sources is to the effect that certain Mongolian tribes were initiated into rebellion by the increased exactions and greater rigor of the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese have lately been establishing a stricter administration in the portions of the empire adjoining Russian territory, and the Mongols have been brought more closely within the imperial jurisdiction. The motive of this is to present a compact defense to possible aggressions by Russia.

Li Hung Chang has ordered the punishment of all who were engaged in the massacre of native Christians at Mien Usin, and several rioters have been captured and executed, the Pekin government having granted leave for immediate beheading in all such cases.

Europeans are convinced that the anti-Christian riots are caused, in many, if not all, cases by the hatred which the upper class of Chinese bear toward the foreigners, this hatred being grounded on jealousy of foreign intelligence and influence. The literati are the promoters of the disturbances by their appeals to the ignorance of the people, with stories about babies being killed, their eyes and lungs taken out for medicine. It is said that at Sancin the murderers of the Belgian and native Christians carried about the mutilated body of a child in order to further excite the fury of the populace, the body being that of a child of Christian parents, brutally killed by the rioters themselves. It served the purpose of exciting the people and urging them on to further horrors and atrocities. This belief in the child-slaying propensity of the Christians appears to prevail everywhere that the missionaries have penetrated. The secret societies, it is asserted by the missionaries, are not aimed so much at foreigners as at the Chinese government, but the mandarins and literati try to give the impression to Europeans that the atrocities for which they are themselves responsible were perpetrated by the societies.

The Situation in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 10.—The situation here continues critical. The government appears to have put of its apathy and is taking measures to prevent an emeute in the city. Large bodies of heavily armed police are patrolling the streets, and though there are signs of disquiet on every side there has been no overt act on the part of the malcontents in the city.

Advices from Campos, a city of 40,000 inhabitants in the province of Rio Janeiro and 155 miles northeast of this city, show that place that there has been open revolt against the government. A conflict occurred there on Tuesday last between the government troops and a body of insurgents. The advices are not clear as to which side won the victory, but it is reported that ten men were killed and thirty wounded.

It is difficult to get information as to the spread of the revolutionary movement. While the government does not interfere with press or private dispatches, the authorities are not communicative.

Mass was celebrated yesterday in several of the churches for the repose of the soul of Dom Pedro. Many besides monarchists criticise the lack of respect shown by the government to the memory of the former ruler. It is said that the pension of $120,000 a year voted to Dom Pedro will not be continued to his family.

Much excitement prevails in the city, although order is maintained by the troops and police.

Bank President Arrested.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—Robert Shirey, ex-president of the First National bank of Red Cloud, Neb., also manager of the Farmers' Loan association of Webster county, Nebraska, was arrested in this city to-day charged with the embezzlement of $20,000 from the two institutions. Some months ago Shirey was elected for re-election as the head of the two institutions and shortly afterwards both were found to be insolvent. Shirey came to this city to live. He claimed he lost every dollar he had by the collapse. It is alleged now, however, that he embezzled the sum above mentioned and made false entries to hide the fact.

It Was Not His Head.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—John Herbert Phillips, the man whose picture was identified by Russell Sage and Colonel Slocum as that of the man who hurled a dynamite bomb at the great pun and cap operator, is in Chicago alive and well. He tells a strange story of envy and fear on the part of certain persons who spread the report that he was the would-be assassin of Russell Sage and threatens to reveal a sensational chapter in the history of a certain bank in New York unless the efforts to discredit him are stopped.

STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The identity of the bomb-thrower is still a matter of conjecture. Several people called to-day, among whom was a car driver named John Aumer, whose manner led the morgue people to believe he knew him. He left his name and address reluctantly and promised to call again, and may be able to tell about the mysterious dead.

A Convent in Denver.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—The new convent of the Sisters of Loretto was formally dedicated this morning by Archbishop Salpoint and Bishop Chappelle, of Santa Fe, Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco; Bishop Marze, of Denver, and several other prominent priests. The beautiful building has been occupied nearly a month and nearly 100 young ladies are in attendance. It cost about $300,000. Pontificial mass was celebrated by Bishop Marze, after which the service of dedication was conducted by all priests of the city with the visiting dignitaries. The procession passed through the entire building reciting the rituals of the church and proclaiming the blessings of God upon the educational efforts of the church.

A Justifiable Strike.

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 10.—There is not a telegraph operator or station agent along the line of the Southern Pacific from Tucson to Yuma and in the other direction, and but four between this city and El Paso. A strike has been declared. The reason for it is a general refusal to obey an order requiring them to take an oath not to join any telegraphers organization.

A New Mexican Town Burned.

SILVER CLIFF, N. M., Dec. 10.—At 5:30 this morning fire was discovered in a vacant frame hotel building in the town of Pinos Altos.

Not a drop of water was accessible and the whole town was soon in flames. Men, women and children turned out to fight the fire, but the dry buildings burned like tinder, destroying nearly the entire town. Only two business houses were saved, they were Bell & Stephens and A. B. Leroy's stores. The loss will reach $100,000; insurance light. The fire is thought to be incendiary.

The Coming Consistory.

ROME, Dec. 10.—Cardinals are already gathering for the coming consistory. It is said that the pope, following the example of Pius IX., has prepared exact directions as to the action to be taken in the event of his death, including even minute details of the care and disposition of his body. It is known that the Italian government is to be kept jealously at arm's length, and in no wise allowed to interfere, officially or otherwise, with the papal obsequies.

Desirous of Peace.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—3 a. m.—A special cablegram to the United Press from Valparaiso, just received, says that the story cabled to the London Times by its correspondent to the effect that Minister Egan's insulting notes in reference to Chili was the cause of the latter's proposition to suppress the legation in Washington, is false in every particular. The cablegram adds that the matter mentioned has not even been discussed by the Chilian government, and that congress is desirous of a continuance of the amicable relations existing between Chili and the United States.

Prohibition in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Dec. 10.—The fate of prohibition in this state is a matter of concern with politicians and people at the present time and a meeting of the executive committee of the State Temperance alliance was held here to-day. The results of the meeting is an issuance of an address to the people of the state of Iowa declaring their loyalty to prohibition and expressing belief that the election was not a repudiation of prohibition. The address says that the Republican members of the general assembly cannot go back on the platform on which they were elected and assert that all the votes against Boies were Prohibition votes and that therefore the majority of the state is for prohibition. The address further says that prohibition has been a source of strength to the Republican party and expresses the belief that the constitutional amendment of 1882 was legally adopted, and further that the supreme court will finally so declare. The address closes by urging all temperance people to renewed activity in the enforcement of the law.

A Doubtful Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Blaine and President Harrison held a long conference yesterday during which Mr. Blaine urged the appointment of Stephen B. Elkins as secretary of war. It is reported upon good authority that if Mr. Elkins gets the war portfolio, Mr. Blaine will retire from the presidential race in 1892 in favor of Mr. Harrison.

Italy is Pleased.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The tone of President Harrison's message on the New Orleans lynching gives general satisfaction here. Premier Rudini, replying in the chamber today to Signor Ciampi, said that he had noted the friendly expressions in the message of President Harrison and was confident that the questions at issue would soon be settled; that if America would semi-officially promise Italy to modify the constitution so as to insure absolute protection for foreigners living in the United States the Italian government would be willing thereafter to regard the lynching case as closed.

Western Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Foster to-day transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives for information to congress the estimate for appropriations for the fiscal year of 1893. The total of these estimates under the several general heads were given in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury made public this morning. Among the estimates for public buildings are as follows:

Chicago custom house and sub-treasury, $100,000.

Omaha, Neb., court house, etc., $400,000.

Pueblo, Col., postoffice, $75,000.

Sioux City, Ia., postoffice, etc., $75,000.

English Protectionists.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Tories are everywhere taking up American experience with protection as an example for England to follow and the movement, independent of Lord Salisbury, to organize an imperial zollverein is being earnestly pushed by its advocates and will probably be submitted to parliament. The premier himself is said to be opposed to serious agitation of the subject at present.

Chili Ordering Cannon.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Krupp is said to have received an order for heavy cannon from the Chilian government.

A New Variety.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Australian influenza, which is similar to grippe, has made its appearance in California. In Oakland, Alameda and other towns, hundreds are afflicted and many deaths are reported.

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Storms in great severity have been raging throughout Bavaria for the past twenty-four hours. It is estimated that a score of lives have been lost and an immense amount of property has been destroyed.

Chas. B. Evarts, son of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, was found dead in his bed at Windsor, Vt.

A fire at Dodgeville, Wis., destroyed Ruderson's home, the offices of The Chronicle, The Sun, The Eye and The Star, a blacksmith shop, a paint shop and several other buildings. The loss is $40,000, with partial insurance.

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AN ENGLISH LORD.

THE NOBLE MARQUIS OF HARRINGTON.

A Descendant of the Cavendishes, Who Have Long Been a Powerful Body in the Aristocracy of Great Britain—A Notable Record—His Unfortunate Romance.

LONDON, Nov 28.—In no country in the world except England could such a man as the Marquis of Harrington be produced or continue, year after year, without any effort on his part, to hold a commanding influence among his countrymen. He is the very embodiment of the aristocratic instinct which lies at the core of the national character. It gives a good idea of the solidity of English society to notice that the Cavendish family have been in the first rank for more than 500 years, with very little change in their position, except that their wealth has steadily increased, and their connections have steadily become more powerful. Sir John Cavendish, a direct ancestor of Lord Harrington, was once chief justice in 1366, and was elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Lord Harrington's father, the Duke of Devonshire, is chancellor of the University of Cambridge at the present day. It was John Cavendish, a son of the chief justice, that actually killed Wat Tyler, the leader of the revolt in Richard II.'s reign and was knighted by the king at Smithfield, the scene of his exploit. During the stormy days of Henry VIII.'s reign, when to be very prominent was about as risky as trying to swim the rapids of Niagara, the Cavendish family not only kept their heads, in more senses than one, but laid the foundation of their present grandeur. In the civil war it was just the same. They took an active part on the side of the popular liberties, but refused to go to extremes, and the result was that as the generations they were raised to the ducal rank, and loaded with fresh wealth and honors. There have now been seven dukes of Devonshire, in unbroken succession, and every one of them has been a Knight of the Garter, the highest distinction in the empire. This is a record which no other family can show, and it speaks volumes for the character of the men and for the sturdy qualities of the breed. They have always been at the head of the Whig party, that is, the moderate Liberals, and especially of the progressive and enlightened section of the landed gentry who are really the backbone of the British people. Their enormous estates are the best managed in the kingdom, and while they keep up their own palatial residences with princely splendor, they take care that their tenants and laborers have nothing to complain of. During the worst trouble in Ireland they drew an income of $350,000 a year from their Irish properties; and the interest and enquirers in their affairs on land and other matters always made an exception in favor of the Duke of Devonshire. Chatsworth is probably the finest residence of a private person in Europe. Yet it is only one of six great mansions of the Cavendish family, the others being Hardwicke hall in Derbyshire; Holker hall, in Westmoreland; Bolton Abbey, in Yorkshire; Compton house, in Kent; and Lismore castle, in County Waterford, besides Devonshire house and Burlington house in London, the latter now occupied by the London university, the Royal academy, and a half dozen other public institutions, at a tremendous rental. The total revenue of the dukedom must amount to millions of dollars a year; but it is so collected and so administered that it arouses no envy, but, on the contrary, covers the family with popularity. The Marquis of Harrington is the heir to all this wealth and power, and for many years past he has had the entire management of it in his own hands, his father being 82 and in very feeble health for one of his tough race.

There was a very peculiar episode, by the bye, in the last generation of the Devonshire family, which may be recalled with interest here. As a rule the Cavendishes have been prolific, as most of the English country folk are. They married into first rate families of their own rank, and the succession went on from father to son as regularly as clock work. In the middle of the last century, however, a change breaks occurred. William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire, married in 1774 a daughter of Earl Spencer. Hence Lord Harrington's first name of Spencer. His mother was born of humble parentage, for sixteen years. There were two daughters, who came in the usual course, within two years or so of the marriage, but it was not until 1790 that the arrival of an heir to the duke's title was announced. No other children were born. The duke and duchess died in the fullness of their days and William Spencer Cavendish, the boy born in 1790, reigned at Chatsworth. He was the most magnificent prince of Devonshire. It was he who raised up those celebrated Sir Joseph Paxton from being a working gardener in his garden to be the greatest genius in a certain line that the world ever produced. The vast glass houses and waterworks at Chatsworth were the forerunners of the great exhibition of 1851, the Crystal Palace, and all the World's Fair and Palaces of Industry down to that now in progress at Chicago. The duke lavished money and kindness and support of every sort on the wonderful man he had discovered in his humble service, gave him his hearty friendship all his life, and when he died left him $500,000 to support the position he had acquired. And Paxton was only one of scores that he did the same for, in proportion to their merits. He built and planted and restored churches, and founded schools and asylums, and gave away money with both hands, and made thousands of his fellow creatures happy without ever making any professions of benevolence or attempting to patronize anybody. He was, in fact, the most modest and retiring of men, and lived so private and secluded a life that he came to be shrouded as it were in a sort of mystery. The secret of it all was that he was not the Duke of Devonshire at all. A Cavendish he certainly was, and a son of the fifth Duke of Devonshire. His countenance was proof enough of that. There is no more marked face than that of the Cavendishes. They are all exactly alike—tall, straight, bony men, with a very long head, overhanging brows, strong, acquiline nose, and protruding under lip, thick hair, coming low on the head, and turning snowy white in age—decidedly handsome, masterful looking men, but not of the fine drawn type of most of the English nobility, much more like the yeomen or country gentlemen, a type very often seen among the aboring classes, but seldom or never among tradesmen. Now, William Spencer Cavendish, who bore the title and enjoyed the position of sixth Duke of Devonshire for near y sixty years, had all these physical characteristics in an exaggerated degree. His portrait, hanging in the great hall at Chatsworth, or the sunny chambers at Chiswick his favorite home, is so like his father's it is hard to tell one from another. His speech, his manners, his tastes, were all those of the family who acknowledged him as their head. Yet it was perfectly well known that he was no son of that duchess, the daughter of Earl Spencer, whose name he bore. Who his mother was, is probably known to the present Duke of Devonshire, the queen and three or four other people only; and it does not matter to anybody now. This is what was done. It was agreed that he should be recognized as the legitimate heir of the Cavendish family, on the sole condition that he should never marry. He faithfully kept his part of the contract, and when he died, in 1858, the titles and estates of the family descended exactly as they would have done if he had never been born. The dukedom and all belonging to it passed to the Earl of Burlington, nephew of the fifth duke, who would have inherited in the regular course, and the barony of Clifford, with certain properties, went to the two daughters, the countesses of Carlisle and Granville, as if their father had died without an heir.

This is how William Cavendish, Earl of Burlington, comes to be the seventh Duke of Devonshire, and Spencer Compton Cavendish, his eldest son, comes to be Marquis of Harrington. He is the true duke, who was no cuckoo at all, and played false and married, and had a son, there would have been the greatest row that ever was seen, in the greatest family in England, and nobody can tell how it would have ended.

Apart from his unique family position, Lord Harrington has made for himself a very notable record. He is not at all a showy man, and, like all his family, he is very retiring, and naturally disposed to shrink from conflict or exertion. Yet he inspires such confidence in others, and has such a thoroughness in all he does, that he has been extraordinarily successful through life. He was only 25 when he was first elected a member of the house of commons, yet two years after he moved a vote of want of confidence in Lord Derby's ministry, and carried it by a good majority, an almost unprecedented feat for so young a politician. At the age of 30 he was made a lord of the admiralty and for twenty-two years afterwards he held office in every liberal cabinet that was formed. Without ever pushing himself, or acting for anything, he came to be looked upon as indispensable, and such high posts as secretary of state for war, chief secretary for Ireland, and secretary of state for India, were absolutely thrust upon him. In all of them he acquitted himself exceedingly well and proved an immense strength to his party and a valuable servant to his country. When Gladstone retired from public life in 1875 Lord Harrington was unanimously chosen leader of the Liberal party, and, when Gladstone changed his mind shortly afterwards and wanted to come back again, Lord Harrington was the first to welcome him and became once more his most loyal lieutenant. It was only when Gladstone surrendered to Joe Chamberlain and the Radicals, and left the party, after the defeat of his ministry in 1885, that Lord Harrington separated from him. He became leader of the Liberal Unionists, and in that capacity has done more than any other man to preserve the union of the kingdoms. He has deliberately shut himself out from office because he is more useful to the country as an independent leader; yet he does more hard work than if he were a minister, without getting any pay or honors for it, as chairman of all the most important and laborious committees and commissions. Within the last few weeks he has refused the splendid position of first lord of the treasury with $25,000 a year, and is engaged for many hours a day in the dreary and unpaid drudgery of the royal commission on labor. He has a rare faculty for getting on with all sorts of people, yet no man knows less of the arts of popularity, while his mere personal bearing is decidedly disagreeable to those who do not understand his blunt, honest way. It was Henry Labouchere who said when he liked a man Harrington was a "Yorkshire-Canadian-goose;" and no other phrase could express half so well his independent, outspoken, hit-dog manner towards all and sundry. He is one of the few men who habitually tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, without the slightest regard for their own interests or anybody else's convenience.

In his private life, Lord Harrington is rigidly just in all his dealings, strictly honorable himself and requiring everyone else to be so, very generous with money, but most unostentatious and simple in his habits. He is a religious man in the quiet, old-fashioned way, without a particle of cant; and during the sitting of parliament, he may often be seen stepping briskly through Dean's yard of the cloisters, on his way to attend service unnoticed in Westminster Abbey. Yet he loves race horses and at Hendon's sport and is equally well known on the turf, in the hunting field or at the cover side. He is fond of good eating and drinking and gets as much pleasure out of life generally as most men; but he is always moderate, and always governed by a sense of duty. In a word, he is essentially a well balanced man.

It remains to be added that Lord Harrington is still a handsome man, and has had a romance which is almost unique in its property. When he was quite a young man he fell in love with a married woman, and he has been faithful to her ever since. The object of his enthusiastic devotion was the Countess Louise d'Aisen, a Hanoverian lady who became the wife of the late duke of Manchester just about the time when Lord Harrington made his appearance in London society. She was then a superb beauty, a tall, slender blonde, with fair blue eyes and charming features, and a stately womanliness that made her irresistibly attractive. She was one of three women who were called fairy years ago "the three beautiful duchesses," the other two being the duchess of Wellington and the duchess of Sutherland, and to those who admire blondes, she was decidedly the belle of the three. Lord Harrington is not a man to do anything by halves. When he fell in love, he gave his whole heart to the woman whom he had made his goddess. The trifling circumstance that she was another man's wife made not the slightest difference to him. He could wait; and, in any case, he had no desire to marry any other woman. On the contrary, he was quite willing to forego the honor of transmitting his great name with all the titles and estates belonging to it, to his posterity, for the sake of what seemed a perfectly hopeless attachment. His next brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish, was childless, and was subsequently murdered by the fenians in Phoenix park. All the family arrangements, therefore, were made on the assumption that, on Lord Harrington's death, the succession would go to the youngest of the three sons of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Edward Cavendish, who was married and had three sons. That nobleman died suddenly in the early part of the present year, and there is now undoubtedly some risk of the succession ultimately failing. Yet Lord Harrington has shown no sign of changing his mind. The Duke of Manchester died more than a year ago, but contrary to all expectation, not only has no engagement between Lord Harrington and the widow been announced, but an authoritative denial of any such thing has been published by Lord Harrington himself. The duchess is still a handsome woman though only a shadow of her former beauty; but it must be assumed that if she married Lord Harrington there would be no issue of the marriage; and it is believed that she has refused her life-long adorer, from a sense of justice to him and his family. The late Duke of Manchester was a weak, simple-minded sort of man, not very happy in his domestic affairs and unfortunate in money matters; and Lord Harrington was a firm friend to the whole family, who are indebted to him in many ways. When the duke died, rather unexpectedly, at Rome, Lord Harrington hastened to the widow's side, relieved her of all anxieties and expenses and arranged with the most delicate devotion; and ever since then her affairs have come under him, so to speak, as medically it is they "belonged to his department." For many years past the scandal mongers have made free with the Marquis of Harrington and the Duchess of Manchester; and after the O'Shea-Parnell divorce case, the Irish organs, and even some of the Irish members, made allusions to the affair, as an excuse for Mr. Parnell's conduct, on the principle of two wrongs making a right. But never a word on the subject was uttered on the other side; and all right minded people who know anything about the persons and the circumstances are now willing to believe that the ugly, manly heir of all the Cavendishes has been as honorable and unselfish in love as he has been in politics, in sport, in business, and in all the other relations of life.

ERVALD WAKEFIELD.

Mr. Burt Divie, of this city, purchased an interest in the Mascot mine at Cripple Creek yesterday, paying for the same $2,500 for the mine.

HENRY IRVING.

A CHAT IN THE ACTOR'S DRESSING ROOM.

Various Methods of Making Up—The Size of the Stage and Illumination to be Taken Into Account—A Few Valuable Hints—Eyebrows and Wrinkles.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—It took a great deal of patience to gain an interview with Henry Irving. However, one morning I met him by chance as he was coming from the theater. I introduced myself and quickly delivered my petition, asking him to allow me to be present some evening in his dressing room while he was making up. I was convinced that an actor like Irving could teach me more of the art of making up in one hour than I was able to pick up in months of practical experience. I made my request so urgent that he could not refuse it, the more so as he seemed to be in a great hurry and anxious to get rid of me. A few evenings later the stout janitor growling let me enter. The day before I had sent an appropriate present to his master, including a note reminding him of his promise.

At the same time a revival of the "Merchant of Venice" was the attraction at the Lyceum.

Entering the dressing room with its mirrors, wardrobes, screens and toilet tables on which wool, wigs, powder boxes, pots of all sizes and sticks of grease paints were lying in great disorder, I found the actor already dressed for his part, but his face was not yet made up. He noticed me and beckoned me to his dresser, a mere boy, to proceed in his work.

"No set rules can be laid down for making up faces," began Irving, seated comfortably in an armchair. "A painter might as well try to give to his pupils in a few set rules the drawing of a flamingo or the coloring of a Titian. Every Thespian must study these things for himself, as they can not be taught. The ordinary text books are valueless; never the less I might be able to give you a few valuable hints."

In the meantime the little dresser had combed the gray wig, and now handed it to Irving who seized it at the temples and threw it down on his head, then asking one hand on the parts so as not to remove it again, pulled the upper part of the wig downward with the other hand. This is the only right way to put on a wig.

"The object of making-up is not to mask the face but to add and emphasize its expression. This is the most important point in our art and should never be lost sight of," he resumed, undergoing the unpleasant procedure of having his entire face besmeared with white cold cream, and then carefully wiped off with a towel.

"The best material for beards is soft, raw wool, like this," and he seized a small tuft of dark brown and mixed it with a lighter shade, "not put up in tufts as very often seen at the wig-makers. Good wool if pulled should not gear, even if drawn in long skeins to the length of a spider's web." Moistening the wool in the left hand he modeled it with the right until it made the desired shape of a goatee and light moustache. When he dipped a piece of white gauze into water, he did over the gas-light and applied it to Irving's chin and upper lip.

"Only a few coats," Irving advised; "they are sufficient to attach a beard." The extreme thinness, which allowed the skin to shine through, added vastly to its natural appearance.

"And now the brows," ejaculated Irving.

"False brows?" I inquired comically.

"They are as easily put on as postage stamps on a letter," the little dresser allowed himself to remark. "You simply damp them with a little spirit gum and stick them in place."

"Push," said his master, with a faint smile. "To show you how far the change of a single feature of a face can alter its expression, let us consider the eyes, they will do as well as any other part."

And he suggested a few methods of disguises. To make an eye look obliquely assign the wig brown running down at the outside and upward to the inside corner of the eye is drawn. To enlarge an eye a brown line is drawn along the upper eyelid. To counterfeit eyes that have been weeping long color is used, for the expression of grief is gray and mingy. Eyebrows that begin near the root of the nose and slant upwards impart the cunning, diabolical expression of Mephistopheles. A strong black dot at the inside corner of the eye heightens this effect. The eye of a madman is represented by a red line under the eye, also by reddening the space between the upper eyelid and brow.

Sternness, such as is desirable in Shylock, may be acquired instantly in drawing two vertical lines between the eyes. By far the best advice was that the color of the brow should always be darker than that of the hair, and the color of the hair darker than that of the beard or moustache.

"You see, all that is needed to acquire the principles of this art is to watch stage by stage the work of facial transformation that any competent actor accomplishes in an impromptu character role as, for instance, Shylock."

Henry Irving's face is less suitable for entire changes than that of most actors, as he has very strongly marked features. He is never able to disguise himself completely; he nevertheless displays marvelous skill and, of course, much intelligence and true artistic feeling in every one of his parts. Whoever has seen him in the last act of "Louis XI.," must necessarily be greatly impressed by Irving's talent for making up.

He had now come to the drawing of wrinkles. The two between the eyebrows, as mentioned above, and two from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth were necessary. To counterpart exactly a natural wrinkle he first drew sharp lines with a brown pencil, then rubbed it into the complexion, powdered it with a miniature puff, and laboree on it until it looked more like a shadow than a line.

"Wrinkles can only be drawn where the face suggests wrinkles, otherwise the make-up turns into a caricature. The whole secret of making up consists in knowing what to leave out. A few coats or lines with red or black at the eyebrows, nostrils or corners of the mouth are sufficient to change a whole countenance."

In making up the actor always considers beforehand the size and arrangements of illumination of the theater he is to play in. The higher the theater is the more careful he has to be.

"A make up exactly suited for the large stage of the Drury Lane would appear a frightful daub in the Lyceum," remarked Irving.

The actor has also to consider a certain general point of observation; and Irving accomplishes this by introducing into his dressing room an expedient, the discovery of which is credited to Charles Kean. He arranged electric lights on either side of his large mirror under glass. By walking toward or away from the mirror the actor can study how his face will appear to the audience in various parts of the theater.

Before this mirror stood Henry Irving, giving a few last touches to his costume and wig, when the call boy knocked at the door.

Irving turned to me. "I hope you have profited by your call. Keep your eyes open and all will come of itself. No actor who has not a mastery of this art can properly rank as first class."

Then he left with a nod, and a minute later he entered upon the stage with his peculiar stride and step, familiar to every Londoner, and ejaculated: "Three thousand guineas—well!"

C. SADAKICHI HARTMANN.

DIVORCE LAWS.

IX.

Problems of Divorce Legislation.

BY REV. SAMUEL W. DIKE, LL.D., AUBURNDALE, MASS.

These are now before the country in such a way that they are likely to get careful treatment. Commissions on uniform legislation upon marriage, divorce and some other matters of great importance to the social and business interests of the country now exist in six states, and others are expected to be created the coming year. Jurists and statesmen of the highest standing are among the commissioners. The digest of the laws of marriage and divorce in the United States and Europe and the large collection of statistics in the reports of Hon. Carroll D. Wright have done a good deal to clear the ground and prepare for work. Several popular errors have been corrected and some needs have been made plain. The National Divorce Reform league, whose work has been steadily directed for many years towards just these results, has now the hearty and unanimous support of the American bar association with the co-operation of the national board of trade, in making the work of co-operative commissions as effective as possible, but in a way that leaves all parties free to resort to amendment of the constitution of the United States, or to any other course that may in time be found better than this one.

All efforts then to solve the various problems of divorce legislation will naturally start from present conditions. Those states that may be looking to reform within their own limits will probably act with reference to the general plan whenever that is matured. And the work done, should it be found to fall short of its object, will be the very best preparation that can be made for securing uniformity on the basis of national action on the subject through congress.

The work of the commissions will consist not in the chance method of catching up one point or another for improvement. The more scientific method of a careful survey of the entire field, its conditions and relations, is evidently the better one to begin with. In this way the whole question will come into view, and the relation of any part of it to the whole will be seen. The ultimate goal may be approached, though it may not be clearly discerned. Some practical suggestions on some of the problems are offered.

1. The success or failure of this method of co-operative legislation does not depend on getting one identical system in all its parts for the entire country. A great many things probably may be left to local state law without much harm. Even the legal grounds on which divorces are granted can for a time certainly be left in this way. South Carolina and New York may be allowed to retain their present position regarding grounds of divorce as well as Connecticut and California or Colorado. And so of other matters of detail. Sections social conditions, or even prejudices, may be respected to a considerable extent. Even states or blocks of states may at first be left to themselves, if too unprogressive or otherwise unprepared to join. It will be a great advance to have a number come into an arrangement by which a common term of residence before divorce, or a common law regarding preliminaries to trial, defense by the state, protection against frauds, divorce shysters, collusion, connivance, and remarriage, and interstate comity, may be secured. A series of recommendations is conceivable, so that one or more may be adopted as the temper of legislatures will permit. And the same may be said of the many points of marriage law in which uniformity is greatly needed.

2. The problem of uniformity is a lesser part of the large subject of the improvement of both marriage and divorce laws in many directions aside from that of mere uniformity. The official investigation has established the fact that 80 per cent of all the divorces granted in the United States in twenty years from marriage celebrated within this country, occurred in the very states where the parties had been married and at an average of over nine years before the divorce was granted. After full allowance for the migratory element in our population, it is clear that the grave evil of migration for divorce is far smaller than most suppose. The recent Sioux Falls stories afford a good illustration of the way in which the public was misled. Examination by officials of the court show that after all the noise made over the matter, only forty-seven divorce suits in all were begun in the year ending with September last. And this is a fair sample of the similar reports we hear from other parts of the country. This shows the needs of a careful separation between the abuses under conflicting laws and those due to the illegitimate results of bad laws within the states themselves. There is something under this increase and spread of divorce deeper than law, though law is clearly no insignificant factor in the problem.

3. Still wider considerations affect the problem. The peculiarities of race, religion, industrial conditions and social customs enter into it. The international bearings of the laws of Europe and of our own are by no means trifling. The systems of family laws in Europe, whose leading features may be seen by turning to the appendix of Mr. Wright's report, are well worth our study. Their safeguards against bigamy, inconsiderate marriage and hasty divorce, are instructive. The work of Germany in adopting an imperial marriage law and of Switzerland in her federal law for both marriage and divorce, has its lessons for us, even though our conditions vary greatly from those of either country. Even Japan, whose statistics, alone of all countries giving such figures, make a worse showing than certain parts of our own, is moving in the matter. The wisest course will not overlook this general movement.

Then behind it all there has sprung up, entirely within the last few years, a study of the family in its various phases and of the socio-legal problems that are raised by it, which may yet modify our course in law and its very important department of administration. Biblical criticism, sociological investigation, comparative jurisprudence and studies in social ethics and politics, are directing their forces towards this whole subject of the family and its place in society and law. And this may be in the course of time upon some of our traditional and provincial opinions of the true theory of marriage and divorce law. However eager some of us may be for legal reform, and though much may be sought, it is wise to think of the possible future in our present work.

But I think all must agree that we are happily in the right path. It is well to remember that after all law can do little more than give expression to those ideas which have become dominant in society.

The building of the Raxton creek pipe line is proving a much more troublesome matter than was at first expected. Just at present the gang of workmen is engaged in ranging the pipe along the rocks walls on both sides which have ascended into the granite. A little way below the pipe tunnels through a great pile of loose rocks and boulders that has filled the bottom of the canon 75 feet deep. The pipe is about 15 feet below the surface and a man in the tunnel could hear the stream roaring far below him under the boulders.

Location certificates in the Cripple Creek district are being made at the rate of twenty per day, and three-fourths of the business transacted now by the county recorder is in regard to Cripple Creek matters. There were twenty location certificates filed yesterday.

It is stated that Clough & Davidson have sent a force of engineers and graders to Hayden Divide and will build a toll road to the Cripple Creek mining camp. It is their intention to build the road on a grade that a railroad can be put through on it, and in time to sell it to some railroad corporation.

It is stated that Mrs. Kinney and Miss Ord contemplate the erection of a business block on East Pike's Peak avenue next spring.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Liquor License Rebate is Rescinded.

THOSE W. C. T. U. RESOLUTIONS.

A Lot of Routine Business—Huerfano Street Viaduct Agreement Ratified—No More Paying for Trees Planted.

All the members of the city council were in their seats when the council opened Monday evening.

After the usual routine business the clerk read the resolutions of the W. C. T. U. which have been printed in THE GAZETTE, asking for an investigation into liquor license, as related to this city.

Alderman Finegan moved to table the resolutions, but after considerable discussion the following resolution, presented by Alderman Dunbar was adopted:

Resolved, That while this council recognizes and indorses the strong and beneficial efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in the cause of temperance and good morals we do not believe such cause would be promoted by a special investigation by the city council asked for in petition of said union, nor that the information desired could be obtained with any degree of accuracy or satisfaction, but any special violations of law in the matter referred to, reported to the executive officers of the city, will demand and receive immediate and proper attention.

The Lakeside Land and Water company petitioned for permission to erect a small ice house at the south end of Prospect Lake. The matter was referred to the water committee.

Mr. I. D. Buck, in charge of the city park at Cheyenne canon, petitioned to be permitted to leave the canon in charge of his family for some time while he seeks work elsewhere, as there is no revenue at the canon at present. His petition contained a statement of the affairs at the park. The matter was referred to the public grounds committee.

Alderman Bartlett of the fire department committee reported the work of extending the electric alarm system as completed.

The ordinance committee presented a resolution to the effect that ticket brokers, real estate agents, etc., who had paid their licenses before the adoption of the ordinance doing away with such licenses be refunded their money. A long discussion followed, and the report was finally adopted. It was decided that these business men must present bills for their money which the city council will allow, thus giving a legal form to the refunding.

At the request of Alderman Rouse the clerk read the agreement for the construction of the Huerfano street viaduct as made by the mayor and the committee with the D. & R. G. officials, and printed in this paper. Upon motion the report was accepted and the agreement ratified.

Alderman Roby said that one-third the pipe line at Ruxton creek is all, and the heaviest work done. The cost will be below the engineer's estimate. The pipe has been coming all right and the work is satisfactory.

Alderman Dunbar stated that the work of laying the sewers is all completed but putting in two T connections. When finally tested the city will owe Contractor Clough $6,522.37. The contractor is to enter into a bond of $1,000 to secure the city for one year.

The committee to which was referred the matter of paying Mr. Ira Sykes for some trees planted by him reported against allowing the bill. The report was adopted. The clerk read a series of resolutions adopted March 16, 1885, in which the council decided to pay for trees properly planted and accepted by the tree commissioner, and upon motion the action taken at that time was annulled.

Alderman Dunbar presented a resolution that the resolution adopted by the council at its last meeting making a rebate of $2.81 on all liquor licenses to druggists be rescinded.

Aldermen Finegan and Bartlett said that the druggists put all pain in fun and they believed the matter should rest.

Alderman Rouse wanted to be put on record as against cutting down licenses of all kinds. He had opposed the cutting of brokers' licenses, an wanted the council to take a stand on the subject.

Alderman Dunbar would be willing to vote to put licenses at $2,500, and Alderman Finegan does not believe in a license. The debate got tangled up into liquor licenses, real estate, hack drivers and all other license matters which had no relation to the subject, but the mayor finally got things straightened out and took the vote. The vote to rescind the action stood 6 to 4 in favor thereof, those voting no being: Robbins, Finegan, Roby and Bartlett.

Alderman Roby moved to rescind the action taken earlier in the evening, remitting the ticket brokers' licenses, but the motion was lost by a vote of 4 to 6.

The reports of the city clerk, city treasurer, police magistrate and the hose companies for the month were read.

A petition from a poor person, asking for aid, was handed in by the mayor and was referred to the police committee without being read.

Judge McMorris stated that he had letters from the officers of the D. & R. G. and the Midland railroads in regard to planking Moreno avenue, but had forgotten to bring them.

The Monday evening club of the Congregational churches met with Mr. Louis N. Christ Monday evening at his pleasant home on North Cascade avenue. The attendance was unusually large, a number of invited guests being present. Prof. Bemis presided and Mr. Kirk read the paper of the evening, selecting "Free Coinage of Silver" as the topic. Everybody in Colorado is supposed to be a free silver advocate, but Mr. Christ is not, and the discussion that followed proves that he is not alone in his views in the silver state. The paper was an unusually able discussion of the subject of free and unlimited coinage of silver from what is usually considered the "eastern" view of the question. It was found at the close of the discussion that the company agreed with him almost unanimously, but as all were anxious to have a fuller discussion of the free coinage side, it was decided that a joint meeting of the Monday Evening and University clubs should be held and Chancellor Chas. S. Thomas of Denver be invited to address it. A committee was appointed to make the arrangements. The company voted to have Mr. Kirk's excellent paper published, and it will appear in THE GAZETTE later and will be put into pamphlet form.

The man who takes Reed's place will look like this:

Crisp is his name and he comes from Georgia, age 46, and with eight years' experience in congress.

It took three days and thirty ballots and a vast amount of talking, to say nothing of other arguments, to convince the Democrats that the time had come for them to abandon their favorite doctrine of free trade, and to put in charge of their forces a representative of the iron mills and cotton factories of the new south, a man who is not unwilling to take an occasional turn at nursing infant industries, when they are his own.

But he will not have a real nice time even with his Democratic colleagues. The final vote only gave him a bare majority, and Messrs. Mills, Cleveland & Co. are not well satisfied over their defeat or disposed to let the other side run things to suit themselves. There will be stormy scenes in the session when Mr. Crisp's face will not look as genial as it does in the picture.

Then we will wish that he could change places with Reed, but Reed will be helping to make things interesting for him.

The dispatches tell how it all happened.

The Speakership Ballots.

NUMBER OF BALLOTS.	Crisp.	Mills.	Springer.	McMillin.	Hatch.	Stevens.
Eighteenth	91	9	47	19	5	1
Nineteenth	91	10	47	19	4	1
Twentieth	90	12	47	19	5	1
Twenty-first	90	10	47	19	5	1
Twenty-second	95	10	45	19	4	1
Twenty-third	101	8	43	19	4	1
Twenty-fourth	101	9	42	19	4	1
Twenty-fifth	100	9	42	19	4	1
Twenty-sixth	100	9	42	19	4	1
Twenty-seventh	101	9	41	19	4	1
Twenty-eighth	103	9	38	19	4	1
Twenty-ninth	104	9	38	19	4	1
Thirtieth	119	10	5	1	1	1

J. W. Miller of Miller Bros., Colorado Springs, purchased last week of George L. Goulding, at the city stock yards, for $2,000, the 2 year-old colt, Shavano, 2,062. This colt was bred by J. W. Higginbottom of Kansas, and sold at the city stock yards combination sale to E. E. Inman of Denver. Shavano was sired by Joe Vail, 2.8.. he by Swigert, 650; dam Lightning Dog. The dam of Prairie Star 2:27 by Safe Bet, 2000. Lightning Dog is out of Lucy Greyson, the dam of Loretta C. 2:18¾. Shavano has been at Living Springs all season. He is an extra individual, and in the matter of size standing 15½ hands and not yet 3 years old. His grandsire, Swigger, is now the sire of thirty-seven in the 30 list. We predict a great future for this colt and are glad indeed to see such held in the state. He is a full brother to Princess Dogan. Field and Farm.

Mr. C. C. Wetmore of this city, and Miss Gertrude V. Ayers of Defiance Ohio, were married at Pueblo Tuesday. The wedding was very quiet, and the happy couple will return to this city for residence. Mr. Wetmore has been an employe of THE GAZETTE news room for many years, and is quite well known in the city. The bride is an estimable young lady who has been sojourning here for some time. Both have the hearty good wishes of many friends for their future happiness.

The attention of base ball enthusiasts the world over is now being attracted to the series of games being played in California for the championship of the Pacific coast. The Portland team is playing the various teams of California and will probably win the pennant. The last number of the Sporting News contains a sketch of the Portland players in which four of them are credited as Colorado Springs players during the year 1889. They are Glenalvin, Wilson, Whelan and Lytle. The first game on Thanksgiving day was witnessed by 20,000 people.

There was quite a gathering of the friends of the college cadets in the gymnasium Tuesday to witness the first drill of the year for the prize medal, the Plantagenets being present in full uniform. Cadet W. S. Harshorn carried off the prize and wears the badge for this month. Cadet Wilson, the genial representative of THE GAZETTE at the college, was the last man to be drilled down. The shoot for the Kelley medal will probably occur next week.

The county commissioners have accepted the plat and survey of the county road to Cripple Creek via Hayden Divide.

The Colorado Midland will make a rate of one fare for the round trip next Tuesday to those wishing to attend the western mining congress to be held at Aspen, with returning limit Dec. 16th.

KINDERGARTEN TALKS.

BY DELIA E. VAIL.

The kindergarten gifts number seven and consist of balls, including the square, and the following figures: right isosceles, equilateral, right scalene and obtuse isosceles. All are cut on the basis of one inch.

These figures are used in laying forms and pictures on the squares of the table.

The square is presented to the child first, for it is the fundamental polygon, having equal sides and equal angles; being composed of the simplest lines and fundamental angles, makes it a good basis for comparison of planes in general. The square is usually the first plane of which a correct conception is formed by the child, on account of its simplicity and symmetry. It is very common in the world of artifice. The right isosceles triangle should follow the square, from which it is derived by a diagonal cut; it is the smallest triangle, because it contains the smallest angle, and no matter how many times it is subdivided it produces itself.

The reason such a variety of planes is given is to stimulate comparison; the child would not have a true conception of triangle if only one was given, or of plane if only the square was presented.

The square has been foreshadowed in the previous gifts, in the square faces of gifts.

The objects represent surface as abstracted from solid; in reality surface possesses no thickness—it is a thought, an abstract conception; but for the child this abstract thought must be embodied, and the thickness must be such as to make the blocks durable, and easily handled.

There are three fundamental divisions among the gifts. The first and second are undivided solids; the third, fourth, fifth and sixth are organic solids, showing the reciprocal relation of parts and the whole. The seventh gift is the beginning of a series, including sticks, rings and circles wooden pointers, which in themselves are not wholes—the whole or unity is the thought or idea designed in the mind and for which we strive; it is the only thing which restricts the use of the material—the material itself is not restrictive.

Thus we see the process of evolution in the kindergarten material, in passing from materiality to spirituality; the gifts of the first division signify externality, and satisfy the child at the stage when it views things as wholes, or externally; those of the second division meet the wants of the child as it begins to realize the interdependence of parts and wholes in organisms—here the child sees more into the internality of things; the gifts of the third division as possessing less materiality appeal to the child in its more spiritually advanced stage, when its powers of abstraction and conscious thinking have considerably progressed, when it views a picture as a symbol of the thing. In making these pictures, the object expresses its internality, makes the internal external, uses its powers more consciously.

This process of evolution, from materiality to spirituality is seen in nature. Taking the principle of defense in the animal world, lower forms, as turtles, star fish, etc., have their defensive structures on the outside; in higher forms we find this stony covering becoming more and more internal, until it is entirely covered with flesh, and the defense of the animal is its muscular strength; the defensive principle reaches its highest development in the human being, whose mind is his protection, and the more spiritual a person becomes the less does he use brute force for self-protection.

The same law has governed the religious worship of the race; first, the sun, moon, and such natural objects as represent wholes are worshiped, then animals and men (Greek Hero worship), as possessing more spirituality in their organism, and as by this great spiritual force, unseen and unknown.

Mental development begins with the observation of concrete things, and gradually passes to a comprehension of abstractions. In the child's "Old Education" the child, on entering school, passes so suddenly from concrete things to abstract thinking, that it is perplexing and injurious. Froebel's gifts obviate this difficulty, by gradually introducing the child to materials employing less of the concrete, and symbolizing more abstract ideas. In this passing from solids to points, Froebel has followed natural laws; in the tree or plant, nature passes from the solid trunk, to surface in leaves and petals, to lines in stamens and pistils, to the delicate odors, and last to the really spiritual essence—the perfume.

The superintendent finds it annoying the matter of allowing pupils to go home during the holidays before the board at its approaching meeting. The thing has grown into such a nuisance that to break it up it proposes to give the parents the alternative of either letting the children remain undismissed at school, or keeping them in bound for the rest of the term after the holidays.—Colorado Index.

Mr. B. B. Meadowcroft, one of the physicians of this city, is trying to arrange for a "relay race" to be ridden between this city and Denver some time about New Years. These races are becoming very popular in bicycling circles in the east. They are ridden against time and two riders participate for about every twelve miles of distance. They carry a written message which they deliver at the end of their part of the journey to two others, and so it is passed along until it reaches its destination. Two riders are on each course so that if anything happens to a rider or his machine the other can go on. Mr. McReynolds would like to have six more bicyclists, and those who would like to take a twelve mile spin against time will further the scheme by communicating with him. If this race proves successful one will probably be arranged from Salt Lake City to Denver.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company has opened an office at 42 Pike's Peak avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Morley have returned from their trip to Japan, having been absent several months.

A marriage license was granted E. S. Chaney of Colorado and Miss Gertie Garni of Colorado Springs Monday.

The county orders over Dirty Woman creek were completed yesterday and are now ready for public use.

Mr. F. B. Wortman, one of the best known of the younger real estate men of this city, has removed to Fremont where he proposes to conduct a general real estate, insurance and mining stocks business.

Mr. O. S. Chapman has written a very interesting letter to the Osceola (Iowa) Sentinel, on a trip to the Garden of the Gods. It is written thoroughly and in good style. The gentleman has been a visitor in this city for a month.

Catherine Lee and was tried and adjudged insane of a jury in the county court Monday. She is quite an old lady, and while not violently insane, is inclined to wander from home. She will be sent to Pueblo for confinement.

There was a land contest case before the clerk of the district court Monday. Annie Slater attempted to make a final proof on a claim six miles northeast of the city and William T. Miller contested it on the ground of insufficient living, he afterwards having made a filing.

Mrs. Duncan Bell and daughter left Monday for Montreal, Canada, where they will reside permanently, Mr. Bell having decided to remain here.

City treasurer Young says that all the druggists have paid their license into the city treasury in full without regard to the concession made by the city council.

Amended articles of incorporation of the Granby Gold and Silver Mining company were filed Monday, permitting the company to operate outside the state. Mr. D. Marcus is the president of this company.

Two mining deeds of some consequence were filed with the recorder yesterday. John W. Bigeway has sold to W. S. Gandy and E. P. Titus a one-eighth interest in the New Discovery lode for $2,500. Mr. Bigeway has also sold an eight interest in the Minerva, Black Bell and Cripple Creek lodes to Charles Bailey for $2,000.

Mrs. Sarah Davis, widow of the late Isaac Davis, has written a letter of thanks to Hon. A. J. Schwanbeck, in acknowledgment of having received payment in full on the life policy of her husband. Mr. Davis held policy No. 3,028 in the Mutual Reserve Fund association for the sum of $3,000, the company of which Mr. Schwanbeck is supervisor.

District Court.

Judge Campbell opened the district court Monday and transacted the following business:

Charles Smock vs. The Denver and Ft. Worth Railroad company. Motion for new trial set for hearing December 23.

The district attorney presented the following informations:

1445. The People vs. Frank Edwards; grand larceny. Defendant arraigned and pleads guilty.

1446. People vs. James Turner and James McCormick; burglary. Defendants arraigned and plead not guilty. J. K. Gowdy appointed to defend. Set for trial January 13.

1450. People vs. Peter Johnson; larceny. Defendant arraigned and pleads guilty.

Mr. Garrison stated to the court that it was the desire of the attorneys for the Rock Island road that Joseph Brown, who is charged with having altered railroad tickets, be allowed his liberty on his own recognizance. Brown left the court room after entering into a $500 bond for his appearance in January.

Frank Edwards, who drove a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Bischoff to Denver, and Peter Johnson, a colored boy who appropriated a set of harness belonging to Mr. C. P. Dumphrey, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Canon City.

The Upton divorce case was again before the court, plaintiff asking that her husband be committed to the county jail for failure to pay alimony. The matter will be disposed of at some future date.

Court was adjourned until the 23rd instant, Judge Campbell announcing that at that time he would decide the motions in the slander cases of Cochran vs. Giddings, Ripley and Frost.

Mr. E. E. Stark left yesterday for Cortland, Kan., to purchase a car load of corn fed beef for the holiday display of Stark & Titus. They are all cattle weighing 1,600 to 1,700 pounds that have been corn fed for the last twenty months for the eastern market.

Sheriff Jackson returned yesterday from Canon City where he went with the two prisoners sentenced on Monday. The record shows that Sheriff Jackson in his four years of service has taken ninety-six prisoners to the penitentiary.

Messrs. S. N. Nye, E. A. Dunn and W. A. Wood were exhibiting last night a button of gold which they had just extracted from half an ounce of ore from one of their claims at Cripple Creek. The button shows a value of $10,000 to the ton.

Judge Severy, of the probate court, on Monday appointed Mr. C. K. Fisher administrator of the estate of the late J. W. Steele.

The famous Burlington road is giving out a handsome calendar this year as usual. Agent Ellison, of the Rio Grande, is passing them around.

There is on exhibition in the front of Stark & Titus' meat market a large grey wolf. It was killed by Carl Boehler the slaughter house south of town yesterday morning. The animal weighed eighteen pounds at the slaughter house, and was becoming exceedingly bold and ferocious.

It is stated that all the 150,000 shares of Bandora mining stock recently put upon the market has been taken. It sold at 25 cents per share.

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENT.

All the New York papers contained editorials on the result of the speakership contests. The following are extracts:

The Sun—This result is a triumph for the conservative forces in the Democracy and a rebuke to the mugwumps. It is a promise of a safe and moderate course on the part of the Democratic majority in the house. It makes brighter the prospect of electing a Democratic president. It will be especially welcome in this state and this city, and the New York congressmen who have helped bring it about deserve well of the Democratic party in New York.

The Herald—All right. The house of representatives will now be able to get down to work, the country will breathe more freely, and Tammany will be able to send in its little bill for services rendered. The object of the contestants has not been to elect a fitting and well equipped chairman simply, but to push the claims of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Hill in the coming presidential campaign. The fight was waged in the interest of a favorite candidate who stood in the background, but who hopes to come to the front next year.

The World—This election represents the conviction of the majority that the end aimed at by the party, namely, the righteous revision and reduction of our tariff, is more surely to be attained through methods less radical. The choice is significant of the dominance of a prudent spirit in the great Democratic majority.

The Times—The election of Mr. Crisp by the coalition of the demagoguery of Hill, the spoilsmongering of Tammany, the protectionism of Gorman and Brice, the half corrupt, the half fanatical free silver movement and the old south, must evidently give pause to the men that have believed that the Democratic party would be a fit instrumentality for the accomplishment of tariff reform and for the clean and honest administration of the government.

The Tribune—The two wings of the Democratic party have been fighting each other with all the intensity of men who have rooted convictions, and whose convictions are, moreover, supplemented by personal interests of the gravest nature. If the western and southern policy should be adopted Mr. Cleveland would have to stand aside for somebody else. No wonder there was intense feeling, and the result of the decision which the caucus finally reached can only be indefinitely anticipated.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado.

I have spoken of the Grand Canon of the Colorado as a gorge in which all other famous gorges could be lost. Some of you have ridden through the "Grand Canon of the Arkansas," on the Denver and Rio Grande railway in Colorado, and many more have seen the White Mountain Notch and the Franconia Notch, in New Hampshire. All three are very beautiful and noble; but if any one of them were duplicated in the wall of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, and you were looking from the opposite brink of that stupendous chasm, you would have to have your attention called to "those sentences" on the other side before you would notice them at all. If you were to take the tallest mountain east of the Rockies, dig down around its base two or three thousand feet, so as to get to the sea level (from which its height is measured), uproot the whole giant mass, and pitch it into the deepest part of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, its granite top would not reach up to the dizzy crests of the cliffs which hem the awful bed of that great river. If you were on the stream and New York's noble statue of Liberty Enlightening the World were upon the cliff, it would look to you like the tiniest of Colossi; and if it were across the canon from you, you would need a strong glass to see it at all!

The Grand canon lies mainly in Arizona, though it touches also Utah, Nevada, and California. With its windings it is nearly 700 miles long; and in many places it is over a mile and a quarter deep. The width of this unparalleled chasm at the top is from eight to twenty miles; and looked down upon from above, a river larger than the Hudson, and five times as long, looks like a silver thread. The Yosemite and the Yellowstone, wonderful as they are in their precipices—and the world outside of America cannot match those wondrous valleys—are babies beside this peerless gorge. As Charles Dudley Warner has said: "There is nothing else on earth to approach it."—Charles F. Dunmis, in December St. Nicholas.

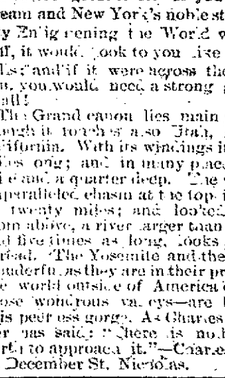
per ct. difference.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Strongest, Purest, Most Economical.

Certain baking powder makers are publishing falsified extracts from the Government reports, with pretended analyses and certificates, wherein an attempt is made to compare their baking powders with the "Royal" by baking pogus tests from house to house, their obvious purpose being to counteract the recent exposures of the inferiority of their own goods arising from their impurity, low strength, and lack of keeping qualities as shown by the Government chemists and others.

As to whether any of these baking powders are equal to the "Royal," the official tests clearly determine. When samples of various baking powders were purchased from the grocers, and analyzed by the United States Government Chemists and the Chemists of State and City Boards of Health, the reports revealed the fact that the "Royal" contained from 28 per cent. to 60 per cent. more leavening strength than any other cream of tartar baking powder, and also that it was more perfectly made, of purer ingredients, and altogether wholesome.



As these powders are sold to consumers at the same price, by the use of the Royal Baking Powder there is an average saving of over one third, besides the advantage of assured purity and wholesomeness of food, and of bread, biscuit, and cake made perfectly light, sweet, and palatable—advantages not to be had in the use of the low-grade, cheaply made baking powders that contain lime, alum, and other impurities.

PAID FOR LABOR.

The State Labor Bureau on the Subject of Wages and Condition.

WHERE AND HOW MUCH MONEY WORK.

Effects of Trade Unions in Raising Wages —Why Clerks' Pay is so Small—Some Recent Strikes—When Pay Day Comes.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—The state bureau of labor statistics has just finished the advance sheets of some very interesting statistics of rail road labor in Colorado. The report discloses the fact that there are 4,566.61 miles of railway lines all told (including projected lines partially finished) in the state. The assessed valuation of the various lines is $30,075,215.64. There are 18,252 persons employed in this state in various occupations incident to railway service. There is $10,538,860.6 in coin cash distributed every year in Colorado as a grand total disbursement of wages paid by the various railways.

During the year there have been only two strikes of importance on rail ways in Colorado. One was the sympathetic strike of Burlington switchmen April 20th, to sustain the Lincoln switchmen. It was unsuccessful. The other was the strike of the Union Pacific brakemen in Trinidad April 22st, for increased pay. It was successful.

Commissioner Jochems has made a thorough canvass in compiling the statistics. He says that all men received courteous responses from all railway officials where desired information was needed. The result of the work is that official figures have been obtained. The following is a condensed schedule of the work:

NAME OF ROAD.	Miles in Colorado.	Number of Employes.	Annual Disbursements.
D. & R. G.	1,024.38	5,810	$ 4,580,852 54
Union Pacific	1,322.50	3,360	2,637,653 25
Colorado Midland	236.54	1,561	1,024,240 37
A., T. & S. F.	165.00	1,150	996,120 50
B. & M. R.	100.00	689	474,368 92
C., R. I. & P.	168.84	379	270,651 13
Missouri Pacific	147.09	313	157,749 60
R. G. Southern	120.00	150	123,635 50
Silverton	30.00	70	65,575 00
R. G. Western	34.02	52	40,224 50
Projected lines	73.00		
Miscellaneous		200	106,055 30
Totals	4,566.61	13,252	$ 10,483,860 61

*Applies only to mileage thus far completed. Does not include men employed in construction work.

In Colorado only.

In the miscellaneous item is included local employes of eastern trunk lines, fast freight lines, etc., that had no local mileage. It includes employes of Union Depot companies of Denver and Pueblo.

The number of persons engaged, in one capacity or another with the railway companies of Colorado is a small army in itself. From official sources, namely, the returns made from the various companies, the total number of names upon railway pay rolls in this state aggregate 13,252. Of this number 3.24 are in the train service, such as engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, etc.; 3.72 are employes as office men, telegraphers, station agents, etc.; 2.25 are employed in the various shops and round houses; 2.60 are section men, foremen and laborers, and 28.1 are engaged in miscellaneous employment, such as bridge carpenters, flagmen, freight handlers, track walkers, inspectors, etc.; 2.2 females are engaged in clerical work in railway offices.

In addition to the above, and not included in the total of regular railway employees, there are 800 men at present engaged in construction work on the Rio Grande Southern.

The railway employees in the train service are well organized. There are forty-two railroad organizations, of all kinds, in the state.

Denver, Pueblo, Leadville, Trinidad, Salida and Colorado City furnish the largest portion of the membership of organized railroad labor. The best wages, as a rule, are paid in branches where labor is organized. Clerical labor is the poorest paid branch of the railway service. The cause of this state of affairs is due to a surplus of young men seeking office work, particularly those from the east who come to Colorado to benefit their health, and offer their services at low figures.

Many railway clerks of splendid ability, whose acquaintance becomes sanctioned in the east, at once prepare to flock to Colorado. In many instances they file their applications before departure from the east, backed up by indorsements of unquestionable worth. The result is a general rivalry that causes standard clerical wages to take a downward tendency. A tour of inquiry revealed the fact that there is a total of 2,177 applications for positions on the air present in all railroad offices combined, at Denver, Pueblo, Trinidad, Leadville and Colorado Springs. In some of these letters from the east young men of experience at railway desks offer their services from $20 to $75 per month. All the applicants desire is to breathe the invigorating, lifegiving atmosphere of Colorado, feast their eyes on the scenery and their stomach at some scenery, and spend what little is left for a small room, clothes and medicine. It is this fact that makes wages lower for clerks than any other branch of labor in Colorado.

The employees of the railroads are paid monthly, generally the 15th or 30th. They are paid upon that date of the month following the month during which services were rendered. Payment is made for the latter month only. In case of discharge before the next pay day the employee is given a time check, which he can get cashed at once.

The total amount of wages disbursed among the employees of all the roads in Colorado every year averages $10,671,370.61. The annual flow of wealth finds its way into the hands of 13,252 employees. As a rule railroad employees spend their money freely. Engineers are the most thrifty and saving of trainmen. Many railroad men own their homes and are in good financial circumstances. But a great majority of railroaders circulate their earnings and are as poor three days after pay day as they were the day preceding it. Generously constitutes a large portion of the railway employee's heart. Many charitable deeds have been performed by railway men, whose benevolence is proverbial.

The Deaf-Blind Entertainment.

The entertainment given at the state school by the deaf and blind pupils was a full success as regards attendance, and the programme was the most interesting of the many interesting programmes which have been presented in the large assembly hall. The boys and girls had a full-fledged stage with footlights and attractive scenery, prepared by Professor Campbell, the art teacher. The glimpse has recently lessened its hold upon the school, and so quite a number of those who were to take part were Thursday morning in bed. They had taken too much pains to be thus cheated of their pleasure, however, and so only one substitute appeared. The room, however, had to be kept at a heat which was considerably more than sufficient for the well occupants. The band opened the two parts of the programme with selections and did remarkably well in view of the fact that they have learned all they know about band instruments and music, by ear, in less than a month.

Miss Sadie Young, one of the young lady pupils, with graceful signs and gestures, sang of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, how he was the first to teach the deaf in this country and what his efforts have grown to. Professor Dudley supplied the words necessary to make this history clear to the hearing people present.

A very small blind boy, Johnnie Myers, sang a solo about the various deeds of a "Little Dog Under the Wagon" but was not prepared to respond to a hearty encore he received.

A very amusing feature was a "recitation" by Professor Veditz and Professor Campbell, two of the deaf teachers. Mr. Veditz told the story in the sign language, standing beside his companion so that only his arms and hands showed, while Mr. Campbell supplied the facial expressions. The combination was irresistable. Mr. Veditz also illustrated the sign language with a recitation of Marc Antony's oration. The poetic grace of this silent language was shown by Miss Maggie Saidleir in her recitation of "Come Me, Ye Winged Winds."

The singing by the blind pupils was excellent. Mr. McCabe sang a bass solo which was especially good and which received a hearty encore.

The last piece on the programme, apart from a closing song, was a comical pantomime in which five of the boys and an equal number of girls participated. There was very little of the sign language used, everything being in expressive gestures, and it was very amusing, being of the farce comedy order.

Some excitement was caused toward the end of the programme by a fear we could not find oxygen enough in the packed room to support consciousness and so fainted. Mr. Ray soon restored order without any serious interruption of the programme. After the entertainment the audience found dars waiting for them for all parts of town, provided by the Rapid Transit company. Another entertainment will be given during Christmas week.

Two Weddings Thursday.

There were two quiet but happy weddings of young people in this city Thursday afternoon. At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bumstead, on North Weber street, occurred the marriage of Mr. Harry C. Ayward and Miss Charlotte N. Pearson, the lady being a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bumstead. At the same time occurred the marriage of Mr. Fred L. Crissey and Miss Lena Thomas at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Thomas, in North Corona street. Both weddings were very quiet, only the relatives and most intimate friends being present. Rev. Richard Montague officiated at the Ayward-Pearson wedding and Rev. S. E. Warner at the Crissey-Thomas wedding. Immediately after the ceremonies the young people who are close friends departed for a visit of a week in Denver, but will return to reside in this city.

Mr. Ayward is an estimable young man who came to Colorado three years ago from Toronto, Canada, and is a manufacturing jeweler by trade, but at present is employed by Long & Bumstead. Mr. Crissey is the eldest son of Mr. Giles Crissey, is an excellent young business man connected with the Crissey & Davis Commission company. Mrs. Ayward and Mrs. Crissey are both Colorado Springs girls who have lived here since early youth and are popular with hosts of friends.

Deaf and Blind Trustees Meet.

The trustees of the State School for Deaf and Blind held their annual meeting at the institution Thursday. The work of the year was looked over and the efficiency and economy of Superintendent Ray's administration was very highly commended. The broom shop was found to be so valuable an addition to the industrial department that it was decided to at once purchase ten tons of broom corn, and additional machinery and to engage more workmen to introduce the boys into the trade. It was also decided to purchase two typewriters, one for the school and one for the deaf to learn on, thus adding to the capacity for usefulness of the pupils. The local members of the board were authorized to purchase a piano for the use of the school.

Death of a Philanthropist.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, and one of the greatest philanthropists and charity workers in the west, died at his home in this city this morning aged 68 years. He was at one time president of the National Association of Charities and Correction and presided over its last convention held in this city.

Cripple Creek Consolidated.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company has issued a circular setting forth its objects and intentions. As the matter is of considerable interest to many of THE GAZETTE readers we print the circular as follows:

OFFICE OF THE
CRIPPLE CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

To the mine owners of Cripple Creek:

It is the history of every new mining camp that it suffers for want of capital. Many men after having located claims and doing the first assessment work lose them by carelessness or being unable to do further work. Many owners even push their claims to patent, but never do further development work necessary to demonstrate the value of their properties. In this way the camp is a loser, the mine owners are losers, and no body is a gainer.

On the other hand there are many people who would like to acquire an interest in a promising mining camp, but who are unwilling to buy into a single property or to assume the trouble and responsibility of its management.

In order to bring relief to all these classes and more particularly to contribute to the rapid and healthy development of "Cripple Creek Mining Camp," some responsible gentlemen of Colorado Springs have organized "The Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company." It is capitalized at $2,000,000, two million shares of one dollar per share. The directors, nine in number, have purchased 180,000 shares, the money to be used for incorporation and other necessary expenses of organization. Of the remaining one million eight hundred and twenty thousand (1,820,000) shares a part will be exchanged for mining properties in Cripple Creek which are favorably reported on by the expert of the company. The balance of the stock will be sold for cash, the money to be used for the development of the company's mining properties, the erection of stamp mills, etc., etc.

In this way each mine owner who obtains stock in this company will get a proportionate interest in every other mine belonging to the company, and thus instead of mining with be greatly lessened. By this means the mines of the company will receive an even development, thus adding to the reputation of the camp and to the profits of the stockholders. Under this system many people can acquire small or large interests in "Cripple Creek," and will obtain an interest in so many mines that one or the other is sure to prove profitable and to pay handsome dividends.

The organizers of "The Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company" are actuated by no mercenary selfish interests. They are working for the good of Cripple Creek as being a part of El Paso county. Everything in connection with the company will be done strictly for the best interests of the stockholders. They think that this stock can and will be made valuable.

If you have any interest in "Cripple Creek" which you would like to consolidate in this company, or if you desire any further information on the subject, address the secretary of the company, or call at the company's office, 102 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Directors.
Jos. S. TEMPLETON, Pres't.
Jno. G. SHIELDS, vice-pres't.
F. W. ROWBOTHAM, 2d. vice-pres't.
C. S. ENYART, treasurer.
GEO. MACKLIN, secretary.
LOUIS A. SMITH,
GEN. A. MARSTON,
P. L. CHRISTOPHER,
C. Y. CHENEY,

The football club is talking of playing a game at Pueblo some time next week.

A dancing class of the young people of the city has been formed to meet Wednesday evenings of each week with Mrs. Whitbeck.

Mr. John Irvin of New York, a resident of Colorado Springs two years ago, but for some time shopping in California, has returned for the winter.

There have been fifty patients admitted to Bellevue sanitarium during the year just closing. A large percentage of these have left home able to resume their former vocations.

Mrs. Whitbeck has decided that the Friday evening assemblies begun in the early part of the season do not promote the interests of her large dancing classes to any extent and will discontinue them hereafter.

Fred Weisgerber, the young boy who was injured at Roswell on Friday, while firing a toy cannon, has recently died. The wound appeared healed, but abscesses formed, causing blood poisoning.

A party start out for Cripple Creek last evening was composed of Conny Bunn, Police Judge Kinsley, County Clerk Bowser and County Surveyor-elect Burden. The gentlemen are interested in Fremont town site.

The ladies of St. Andrews Guild at Manitou will give a Christmas party at Wheeler hall next Monday evening. Dancing and refreshments will be the order of the evening. An admission fee of one dollar will be charged, and there should be a good attendance from this city.

People are rolling into Cripple Creek from every direction, it is said. On Wednesday it was impossible to get conveyances for everybody out of Florissant, who came from the railroad, and desired to reach the camp. Nineteen covered wagons were in through Florissant on Wednesday.

The fruits of advertising Colorado Springs as a winter resort are beginning to be felt already. The secretary of the chamber of commerce receives on an average fifteen letters of inquiry a day regarding Colorado Springs. The second edition of the pamphlet, "Facts Medical and General," numbering 5000 copies, has nearly all been distributed. The doctors of the city are advertising to win winter visitors. The Anchers are more permanent winter sojourners than ever before, and on Wednesday night only had two vacant rooms in the house.

Mr. E. M. Saylor who is to conduct the Evangelistic services in which the two Congregational and Presbyterian churches of this city unite will probably arrive here Friday afternoon of this week. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of Colorado college will give him a reception Saturday evening at Montgomery hall. It is expected that he will preach at the First Presbyterian church Sunday morning and at the First Congregational church Sunday evening. The union evangelistic services are expected to begin in the First Congregational church next Monday evening.

A large audience greeted Dr. Tennant at the Baptist church again last night. His theme was "The Prodigal Son," and his treatment of it was such as to make the familiar story seem new. The sinful waste of the recreant youth as a representation of our waste of what God has given us. For whatever is not devoted to its proper purpose is wasted. When we are not devoting ourselves to God's service their opposite purpose, we are again wasting them. There were services and several rose for prayer.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Gymnasium class to-night at 8 o'clock.

A young men who are members who wish to join the gymnasium by a system of exercises in games be as and action club movements should be present. Visitors are welcome.

Several times during the week the reading room has had so many in it as one time that chairs were at a premium. That's all right, young men; don't stay away for fear you will have to stand up. The association will carry and provide chairs enough for all who will come.

The following papers and magazines, which is a partial list of what is found in the reading room, should commend the association reading room to every young man who loves good reading, and who has a few spare moments each day: The Independent, The Nation, Christian Union, Scientific American, Harpers Weekly, Forum, North American Review, Popular Science Monthly, Harpers Monthly, Century, Scribner's, and the Denver dailies, also the dailies of this city. The association would especially like to add to this list the following: Magazine of American History, Public Opinion, Outing, Cosmopolitan, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean, and dailies from New York, Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco. Christmas is coming, and a year's subscription to any of the above mentioned or any other good papers or magazine would be a very acceptable gift and one that would do lots of unestimable benefit to scores of young men.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Henry E. Wilcox, Gazette building, for week ending Dec. 8, 1891:

CITY.

A. C. Barteau to Arthur Cunningham, lot 30 blk 34, Sunset add, blk 8 ..... $ 600
Allen A. Keeney to Vincent King, part of lots 1 and 2, blk 30, add 2 .....
James F. Curtis et al to Barry C. Allward, lot 3, blk 25 .....
Dwight S. Way to William A. Curtis et al, lots 4 and 5, West Side add .....
John A. White to David S. Seely, lot 282, Monument add .....
John W. Stowe to William M. Banning, lots 20 and 20, blk 275, add .....
Annie M. Warner to Annie M. Gilbert, lot 2, in Warner's sub of E ½ of sw ¼ of Gilbert et al to B. S. Warner, lot 2, sec 12, twp 14, rge 67 w 2400
Annie M. Gilbert et al to B. S. Warner, lots 2 and 3, blk 2, add 2 2700
Chas. Curtis to A. S. Clark, lots 56 and 57, White & Woods resub blk 2, add 2 .....
John J. Nicol to Chas. F. Bracken, lot 9, Cole West Colorado Springs 2600
Barry A. Allward to Dwight S. Way, undivided one-half interest in lots 3 and 4, West Side add .....
Julia A. Kelley to Annie M. Banning, lot 1, Emerson's sub pt blk 238, add .....
Wm. S. Barnes to Wm. M. Banning, lot 3, blk 32 .....
Joan A. Bussing to Kenosha S. Nesbitt, part of lot 7, blk 1, West Side add .....
Mary Nicol to Chas. A. Zimmerly, lots 28 to 40, blk 6, Monument add .....
Chas. A. Johnson to James E. Jayne, lots 25, 26, 56, 57 and 62, White & Woods resub blk 2, add 2 .....
Vernon 30
Anderson 30
Dickens, per doz 15
Dates, per lb .....
Prairie chicken, per pair .....
Geese, per lb .....
Spring chickens, per lb .....
Quail .....
Turkeys, per lb .....

FRUIT.

Quinces, per qt .....
Cranberries, per qt .....
Corn cobs, per cwt .....
Wood, per cwt .....
Hay, per ton .....
Potatoes, new, per cwt .....
Cabbage, per cwt .....
Turnips, per cwt .....
Onions, per cwt .....
Squash, per lb .....
Celery, per stalk .....
Spinach, per lb .....
Salsify, per bunch .....
Parsley, per bunch .....
Lettuce, each 25 cents .....

MEATS.

Beef—Sirloin steak, per lb .....
Loin .....
Round .....
Rib roasts .....
Mutton—Chops .....
Legs .....
Stew .....
Veal—Cutlets .....
Loins, roasts and chops .....
Stock or .....
Stew .....
Pork—Spare ribs and chops .....
Sausage .....
Tenderloin .....
Corned .....
Ham .....
Bacon .....
Lard .....

FISH.

Quail, per cent .....
Cow bird, per cent .....
Corn crake, per cent .....
Wood ibis, per cent .....
Jay, per cent .....
Nine Mexican crane, per cent .....
Rice bird, per cent .....
Snow owl, per cent .....

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 10, 1891.

GROCERIES.

Flour, per cwt	$ 2 25@ 2 5
Graham, per cwt	2 00@ 2 25
Corn meal, per cwt	85@ 2 00
Cracked wheat, per lb	1@2
Cheese, Swiss, Imperial, per lb	25@ 30
Cheese, Swiss, domestic	14@ 20
Cheese, state, per doz	20@ 40
Eggs, ranch, per doz	32@ 35
Butter, dairy, per lb	22@ 25
Butter, fair, per lb	25@ 35
Butter, creamery, per lb	30@ 35
Butter, matched, per lb	25@ 30
Sugar, per cwt	5 30@ 5 60
Lard, per lb	8@ 12

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, per cwt	60@ 75
Cabbage, per cwt	1 00@ 2 00
Turnips, per cwt	60@ 75
Onions, per cwt	1 00@ 1 50
Squash, per lb	1@2
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	2@3
Salsify, per bunch	5
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 25 cents	40

MEATS.

Beef—Sirloin steak, per lb	20
Loin	15
Round	10
Rib roasts	8
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	12½
Stew	8@6
Veal—Cutlets	20
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Stock or	2½
Stew	6@10
Pork—Spare ribs and chops	12½
Sausage	10
Tenderloin	25
Corned	5
Ham	15@18
Bacon	20
Lard	10

FISH.

Quail, per cent	50@ 75
Cow bird, per cent	1 00
Corn crake, per cent	1 00
Wood ibis, per cent	1 25
Jay, per doz	14 00@16 00
Nine Mexican crane, per cent	10 00@13 00
Rice bird, per doz	13 00
Snow owl, per cent	10 00

A committee of the Presbytery which recently met in Aspen was in this city yesterday. The committee is composed of Rev. B. S. Robinson, of Canon City, W. J. Graham, of Pueblo, and Dr. Freeman, of Denver. It was appointed to devise means for the relief of the Presbyterian college at De Norte, and President Goodale of the college was present to consult with the members.

On New Year's night will occur the annual ball of the Mast France Hose company, No. 1. The ball will be given in Durfee hall and will undoubtedly have its usual success.

A marriage license was granted Lee Reed and Miss Dora Bunn yesterday, young colored people.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's.

STRAYED—One gray mare, 15 hands high, between 7 and 8 years old, branced Circle A on left shoulder; $10 reward will be paid for the return of same to Kibbe & Gerlach, Colorado City.

SENT FREE.

Unitarian Publications, pamphlets, etc., sent free. Apply to

MRS. SUMNER SARGENT,
28 Willow St., Lowell, Mass.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
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Portland and Louisville Cement,
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Hay Baling Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH CEDAR STREET,
Colorado Springs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, William Hall of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did by his certain deed of trust date the 27th day of August, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the 27th day of August, 1891, in book 73 at page number 4 of the records of said county, convey to C. J. Reynolds, as trustee, and in the absence of the said C. J. Reynolds from the city of Colorado Springs, then F. W. Bowbert, successor in trust, certain property situate in El Paso county and state of Colorado, described as follows to wit:

An undivided one-third (⅓) interest in The Camilla Lode located in the Womack or Cripple Creek Mining District; for a fuller description see location certificate filed with county clerk and recorder at book and page given above, which conveyance was made to secure the payment by William Hall of one promissory note dated August 24th, 1891, payable to the order of J. F. Mayberry and B. W. Walker, ninety days after date for the sum of seventy dollars together with interest from the date thereof, at 10 per cent per annum.

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default of any of said payments, principal or interest, then and in that case the whole of said principal sum thereby secured and the interest at the time of such default according to the tenor and effect of said indebtedness shall, and it may at once become due and payable, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon, and

Now, therefore, I, C. J. Reynolds, trustee as aforesaid, or in the event of my absence from the city of Colorado Springs, then the said F. W. Bowbert, successor in trust at the request of the legal holders of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, will on the 9th day of January, 1892, at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell the above described property, and all the title, right, benefit and equity of redemption of the said William Hall, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price he will bring in case for the purpose of paying the principle of said note together with the interest thereon from date hereof at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until date of sale, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

C. J. REYNOLDS, Trustee.
F. W. FOWBERT, Successor in trust.
Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 10th, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of thirteen hundred thirty and 67-100 dollars, ($1330.67), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. D. D. Merrill, in favor of The Davis-Creswell Manufacturing Company (corporation), I have levied upon all the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said W. D. D. Merrill, by selling the following described real estate forming my levied upon property, to-wit:

The north 16 feet of lot No. 12, in block No. 118, in the city of Colorado Springs; also lot No. 13, and the east half of lot No. 14 in block No. 5, in the town of Roswell, formerly situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the right, title and interest of the above named W. D. D. Merrill, in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house, in Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 10th day of December, 1891.

LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff of El Paso county.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William A. Harlan, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William A. Harlan, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1892, on the last Monday in January next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 28th day of November, A. D. 1891.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.
Administrator with the will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR' NOTICE.

Estate of John Labor, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of John Labor, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the November term, 1891, on the last Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 7th day of October, A. D. 1891.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Silas A. Jackson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Silas A. Jackson, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1892, on the last Monday in January next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 30th day of November, A. D. 1891.

JENNIE M. JACKSON, Administratrix.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders in The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company has been called and will be held at the offices of the Company in the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 8th day of January, 1892, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to consider and act in relation to a proposed sale of the properties of the company, all or part thereof.

The Hagerman Irrigation and Land Company.
LOUIS E. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Manufacturer and Dealer in
Ladies and Gents'
[illegible]
Call and examine
and get prices.
Colorado Springs.

[illegible]
We practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.